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BULBS *at* MONEY SAVING PRICES

All Bulbs Same Price Each For 1 or 100.

Cost of 100 Bulbs, Same Variety, Here Less Than Average 100-Price Elsewhere

Each Collection Your Own Selection

Our Bulbs Are All Highest Quality and Sizes Indicated

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★ OCT 7 1957 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

BULBS

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DAFFODILS—Varieties

KINDS	Plant Nos.	KINDS	Plant Nos.
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TULIPS (All from Holland)—Varieties

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TRIANGLE GARDENS

Hampton, 21st, and Dinwiddie

Norfolk, Virginia

Daffodils: Our Daffodils Are All Virginia-Grown. Sizes Are As Indicated.

NAMES AND SIZES EXPLAINED

DAFFODILS AND NARCISSI

These are called either by their common name Daffodils or their botanical name Narcissi. A very common usage is to call the larger type Daffodils and the smaller ones, especially the ones with several blooms, Narcissi. The term Jonquil is usually limited to the small sweet-scented yellow type. These are also called Campernels.

THE SIZES OF DAFFODILS

The usual designations of Daffodils for size are Double-nosed for the larger ones with two bloom stems and Single-nosed or Round for the second largest size with only one bloom stem. Our Single-nosed or Round bulbs have that heaviness so essential for quality bloom next spring. Therefore, we can very truly call them "Heavy Rounds."

THE SIZES OF TULIPS

The standard commercial term for the largest size of Tulips is "Top Size." The commercial term for tulips of the next largest size is "First Size,"—a most unfortunate term since so many think that "First Size" is an invariable term for the largest size and the best grade. Throughout this list second sizes are indicated in such way that there can be no doubt as to their not being the largest size.

VARIETIES DIFFER IN SIZE OF BULBS

A very important factor in considering the sizes of bulbs is the wide variation in the sizes of types and varieties. The sizes of bulbs of one type or variety differ considerably from those of another. Therefore, such terms as are used to indicate the largest size, refer to the type or variety in question. In view of these variety variations, it frequently happens that the largest bulb of one variety may be no larger than the second largest size of another. **We guarantee that the bulbs we offer are for that variety the sizes indicated.**

THE SIZES OF MIXTURES

On page 7 we offer several mixtures of daffodils and tulips. There are also offered mixtures of crocus and ixias. These mixtures are generally made up from the best bulbs left over after picking out the largest bulbs for named varieties. Therefore, the bulbs in largest size mixture are not as large as the ones selected for named varieties.

Our Uniform Price System

Our same price each for 1 or 100 bulbs is born of the difficulties our proprietor has experienced in his efforts to have variety in his home garden. The having to buy varieties he did not want or having to buy more of certain varieties that he did want in order to get the benefit of collection prices has led him to work out this price system, which completely removes both these buying barriers to garden progress. Our same price each for 1 or 100 bulbs enables you to get what you want the way you want it without your having to pay extra on the items, of which you only want a few. Each collection is your own selection.

The orders for 1939 bulbs, which have already come in, clearly indicate that our purchasers have discovered that they can save money on purchases of 100 bulbs of the same variety as well as on smaller lots of different varieties. The fact that the orders so far received have averaged 100 per cent larger than we estimated is full proof that the buying public appreciates the wonderful opportunity of buying bulbs of the highest quality on a more favorable basis than ever before or than anywhere else now.

BARRI DAFFODILS

Cup or crown measuring less than one-third the length of the perianth segments.

- 1 **Bath's Flame:** Yellow perianth, cup deeply edged orange-red.
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 8 cts.; Dozen, 96 cts.; 100, \$8.00
- 2 **Firetail:** Creamy white perianth, large flat eye, deep red throughout; an outstanding red-cup variety.
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 10 cts.; Dozen, \$1.20; 100, \$10.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 12½ cts.; Dozen, \$1.50; 100, \$12.50
- 3 **Lady Diana Manners:** Creamy white perianth, large yellow orange-red cup, very showy.
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 15 cts.; Dozen, \$1.80; 100, \$15.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 20 cts.; Dozen, \$2.40; 100, \$20.00
- 4 **Lady Moore:** White perianth, yellow cup with deep orange edge, good forcer and very free-flowering.
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 8 cts.; Dozen, 96 cts.; 100, \$8.00
- 5 **Red Beacon:** Ivory white perianth, broadly edged flat crimson cup.
Illustration, Page 20
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 8 cts.; Dozen, 96 cts.; 100, \$8.00

DOUBLE DAFFODILS

The double varieties make an attractive showing and are well adapted for forcing. The cut flowers keep a long time.

- 6 **Albus Plenus Odoratus:** Double pure white with almond fragrance. Generally known as the old Gardenia-flowered Double Poeticus Narcissus.
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00
- 7 **Daphne:** Large well-formed sweet-scented flowers of purest white. Much more dependable than the variety Albus Plenus Odoratus. Late-blooming.
Double-Nosed:
Each, 40 cts.; Dozen, \$4.80
- 8 **Twink:** A very fine-flowering hardy variety of the semi-full type with the petals alternating a soft primrose and clear orange. Early-blooming.
Illustration, Page 19
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 12 cts.; Dozen, \$1.44; 100, \$12.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 16 cts.; Dozen, \$1.92; 100, \$16.00
- 9 **Holland's Glory:** So very double, as to be like a Camellia, with perianth and trumpet both double; soft yellow color throughout.
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 10 cts.; Dozen, \$1.20; 100, \$10.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 15 cts.; Dozen, \$1.80; 100, \$15.00

Daffodils: Our Daffodils Are All Virginia-Grown.

Sizes Are As Indicated.

INCOMPARABILIS DAFFODILS

Cup or crown measuring from one-third to nearly the length of the perianth segments.

- 10 Croesus:** Round imbricated primrose perianth, expanded deep yellow crown, flushed with orange red. Midseason-blooming.
Illustration, Page 20
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 8 cts.; Dozen, 96 cts.; 100, \$8.00
- 11 Helios:** Creamy, yellow star-shaped perianth with slightly frilled, pale orange cup. Early-blooming.
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 8 cts.; Dozen, 96 cts.; 100, \$8.00
- 12 John Evelyn:** A striking flower, 4 inches across, with broad cream-colored perianth and large open cup with double frill, a beautiful lemon-yellow. Midseason-blooming.
Illustration, Page 20
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 10 cts.; Dozen, \$1.20; 100, \$10.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 13 cts.; Dozen, \$1.56; 100, \$13.00
- 13 Lucinius:** Very large cup of deep yellow color with lighter yellow perianth. A fine example of self-colored daffodils. Midseason-blooming.
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 7 cts.; Dozen, 84 cts.; 100, \$7.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 10 cts.; Dozen, \$1.20; 100, \$10.00

LEEDSII DAFFODILS

Perianth white and cup or crown white, cream or pale citron, sometimes tinged with pale pink or apricot.

- 14 Empire:** Large white imbricated petals, and soft yellow crown.
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 7 cts.; Dozen, 84 cts.; 100, \$7.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 10 cts.; Dozen, \$1.20; 100, \$10.00
- 15 Lord Kitchener:** Very large crown of a delicate firm primrose yellow and large pure white perianth. Late-blooming.
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 8 cts.; Dozen, 96 cts.; 100, \$8.00
- 16 Queen of the North:** A very large and lovely flower with large, broad perianth of clear, glistening white and finest texture and prettily fluted lemon-yellow. Late-blooming.
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 3 cts.; Dozen, 36 cts.; 100, \$3.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00
- 17 White Lady:** Round over-lapping perianth and frilled canary cup, very much of the Sir Watkin formation.
Illustration, Page 20
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 3 cts.; Dozen, 36 cts.; 100, \$3.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

JONQUILS

The distinguishing characteristic of Jonquils is two or more small, very fragrant flowers on one stem.

- 27 Double Jonquil (Campernelle plenus):** A beautiful golden yellow double form with 2 to 3 florets per stem. Late-blooming.
Illustration, Page 18
Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00
- 28 Single Jonquil (Jonquilla simplex):** A great favorite of grandmother's garden, especially prized for the rich perfume of its clusters of golden yellow flowers on a small stem, 8 to 12 inches high. Early-blooming.
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

POETAZ DAFFODILS

These hybrids of the Polyanthus type usually have 5 to 8 fragrant flowers on each head.

- 29 Cheerfulness:** A double form of Elvira, bearing 3 to 4 large white flowers on a strong stem. Centers tinted cream. Very fragrant. Early-blooming.
Illustration, Page 20
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 8 cts.; Dozen, 96 cts.; 100, \$8.00
- 30 Laurens Koster:** Creamy white perianth, lemon-yellow cup, and very free flowering with 4 or more flowers to the stem. Late-blooming.
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 7 cts.; Dozen, 84 cts.; 100, \$7.00
- 31 Orange Cup:** Usually two stems per bulb and 6 to 8 flowers to each stem. Creamy white, conspicuous orange cup. Late-blooming.
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 8 cts.; Dozen, 96 cts.; 100, \$8.00

TRUMPET DAFFODILS

Trumpet or crown as long or longer than the perianth segments.

BI-COLOR

- 18 Beersheba:** A top-notch among the whites. Trumpet and perianth pure white. Fine lasting qualities.
Each, \$1.50
- 19 Empress:** Trumpet rich chrome-yellow. White perianth of great substance.
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 7 cts.; Dozen, 84 cts.; 100, \$7.00
- 20 Van Waveren's Giant:** Truly a giant variety. Perianth primrose with yellow trumpet of huge size.
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 10 cts.; Dozen, \$1.20; 100, \$10.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 13 cts.; Dozen, \$1.56; 100, \$13.00

WHITE

- 21 Mrs. E. H. Krelage:** An outstanding white. Creamy white trumpet and broad, overlapping white perianth.
Illustration, Page 18
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 8 cts.; Dozen, 96 cts.; 100, \$8.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 12 cts.; Dozen, \$1.44; 100, \$12.00

YELLOW

- 22 Lord Wellington:** As outstanding as its name. Golden yellow trumpet and perianth. Tall, strong stems and broad foliage in full keeping with its mammoth flower.
Each, 18 cts.; Dozen, \$2.16.

YELLOW

- 23 Emperor:** Trumpet rich yellow; perianth deep. As satisfactory as it is old.
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 7 cts.; Dozen, 84 cts.; 100, \$7.00
- 24 King Alfred:** Loses none of its popularity with age. Both its magnificent frilled trumpet and large perianth are golden yellow. An early, strong grower, and as valuable for the garden as for forcing.
Illustration, Page 18
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 7 cts.; Dozen, 84 cts.; 100, \$7.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 10 cts.; Dozen, \$1.20; 100, \$10.00
- 25 Olympia:** Its larger size and richer, deeper color makes the usual classification of an improved Emperor most fitting.
Illustration, Page 18
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 9 cts.; Dozen, \$1.08; 100, \$9.00
- 26 Saturnus:** Enormous deep golden trumpet with clear yellow perianth.
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 12 cts.; Dozen, \$1.44; 100, \$12.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 16 cts.; Dozen, \$1.92; 100, \$16.00

POETICUS DAFFODILS

Snowy white flowers with yellow or lemon cups.

- 32 Ornatus Maximus:** An improved Ornat, more symmetrical in form and blooming much earlier. Large pure white flowers with cup margined scarlet. Midseason-blooming.
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00
- 33 Recurvus:** The Old Pheasant's Eye, sweet-scented and especially adapted for massing. Perianth pure white, somewhat reflexing; cup margined deep scarlet. Late-blooming.
Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:
Each, 3 cts.; Dozen, 36 cts.; 100, \$3.00
Double-Nosed:
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

BREEDER TULIPS

Most deserving in popularity, not only for their peculiar and odd colors, but also for their lasting qualities. In size and height they frequently surpass even the finest Darwins.

BRONZE, BROWN AND RED

- 34 **Dom Pedro:** An outstanding bronze variety with coffee-brown flower, shaded maroon and inside mahogany. Height 24 inches, late-blooming.

Illustration, Page 12

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

- 35 **Indian Chief:** Large, coppery-red flower, flushed yellow and with yellow stamen. Height 32 inches, late-blooming.

Illustration, Page 12

Each, 8 cts.; Dozen, 96 cts.; 100, \$8.00.

BRONZE AND BUFF

- 36 **Cherbourg:** An imposing Tulip, large and tall, with golden bronze on cham-
ois, faintly flushed lilac. Height 27
inches, late-blooming.

Each 7 cts.; Dozen, 84 cts.; 100, \$7.00.

- 37 **Dillenburg:** A lovely egg-shaped salmon
orange flower with bronze yellow-edge
and inside glistening orange. Height
28 inches, midseason-blooming.

Illustration, Page 12

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

- 38 **Prince Albert:** Large loosely-formed
flower of deep mahogany brown with
dull bronze shading and green base.
Height 30 inches, late-blooming.

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

PINK TO RED

- 39 **Cardinal Manning:** Nice blend of
mauve and rose, almost pure orange
at the extreme edges of the petals.
Height 28 inches, late-blooming.

Illustration, Page 13

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

- 40 **Pink Pearl:** Lilac-pink flower with
inside rose and beautiful white base.
Height 26 inches, late-blooming.

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

PURPLE

- 41 **Louis XIV:** Large globular purple
flower, flushed golden bronze. Height
34 inches, midseason-blooming.

Illustration, Page 12

Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00.

VIOLET BLUE

- 42 **Bacchus:** A majestic, dark violet-blue
tulip of great substance and strength
of stem, powdered with fine dust
of silver. Height 30 inches, late-
blooming.

Illustration, Page 12

Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00.

COTTAGE TULIPS

These longest-lived and most lasting of all tulips have every color imaginable and most of them have long stems, some of them gracefully drooping.

PINK

- 43 **Dido:** Brilliant, pink flower, rich and
glowing color, base and anthers pale
yellow.

Illustration, Page 14

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

- 44 **Inglescombe Pink:** Large globular
flower of delicate pink, tinted salmon.
Height 25 inches, midseason-blooming.

Illustration, Page 11

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

- 45 **Rosabella:** Beautiful shade of salmon
rose. A comparatively new introduc-
tion.

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

- 46 **Sirene:** A rich cerise-pink with re-
flexed petals, producing a lily-like
effect. Height 20 inches, late-bloom-
ing.

Illustration, Page 15

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

SCARLET

- 47 **Mayflower:** Considered largest tulip in
existence with such fiery scarlet as to
remind one of the Oriental Poppy,
resulting from a cross between Ges-
neriana Spathulata and the botanical
tulip Greigii. Height 30 inches, late-
blooming.

Illustration, Page 13

Each, 20 cts.; Dozen, \$2.40; 100, \$20.00.

WHITE, EDGED PINK

- 48 **Picotee or Maiden's Blush:** Dainty
large flower with white petals at-
tractively edged with pink that
spreads as the blooms age. Height
24 inches, late-blooming.

Illustration, Page 14

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

YELLOW

- 49 **Inglescombe Yellow:** Large globular
cup-shaped canary-yellow flower on
strong stems. Height 24 inches,
midseason-blooming.

Illustration, Page 15

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

- 50 **Lemon Queen (Mother's Day Tulip):**
A pure soft yellow of fine form and
substance on strong stem. Height
26 inches, late-blooming.

Each, 7 cts.; Dozen, 84 cts.; 100, \$7.00.

- 51 **Mrs. Moon:** Large urn-shaped flower
with pointed reflexing petals of very
deep golden yellow. Height 25 inches,
late-blooming.

Illustration, Page 15

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

MULTI-FLOWERING TULIPS

- 52 **Madame Mottet:** Rosy red, shaded
purple. 4 to 6 blooms on a stem.
Height 24 inches.

Each, 8 cts.; Dozen, 96 cts.; 100, \$8.00.

- 53 **Monsieur S. Mottet:** Creamy white,
tinted rose, ivory stamen. Several
flowers on one stem. Height 26 inches.

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

PEONY-FLOWERING TULIPS

- 54 **Bleu Celeste:** Huge flower, softly
tinted violet-blue and closely resem-
bling a peony in form. Height 20 inches,
midseason-blooming.

Each, 7 cts.; Dozen, 84 cts.; 100, \$7.00.

REMBRANDT TULIPS

The Rembrandt Tulips, which are truly
Darwin, are striking for their perfect
blending of colors.

- 55 **Our Rembrandt Mixture:** White,
lavender, red and other colored stripes
are to be found.

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

TRIUMPH TULIPS

The Triumphs are a cross between single
early tulips and Darwin. They come be-
tween the early and the late varieties and
are termed by some "an Improved early
Strain of Darwins".

- 56 **Kansas:** A very early pure white with
yellow base. Height, 22 inches.

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

- 57 **Sardonyx:** A lovely lilac-blue. Excel-
lent forcers.

Each, 7 cts.; Dozen, 84 cts.; 100, \$7.00.

- 58 **Telescopium:** Rose-violet, inside white.
A large flower of great substance and
good early forcer. Height, 24 inches.

Illustration, Page 13

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

BOTANICAL TULIPS

Wide variations in size and shape of
flowers are shown in the Botanical Tulips,
which require a dry, sun-baked location.

- 59 **Clusiana (The Lady Tulip):** White,
cherry outside; a very ready forcer.

Illustration, Page 16

Each 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

- 60 **Eichleri:** Large crimson-scarlet flowers,
with a backing of greenish bronze,
black centers.

Illustration, Page 16

Each 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00.

- 61 **Fosteriana Type, Red Emperor:** A
very large vermillion-red, centered
black, flowers extra large.

Illustration, Page 16

Each, 20 cts.; Dozen, \$2.40; 100, \$20.00.

- 62 **Kaufmanniana Type (Water Lily
Tulip):** White, tinted carmine, golden
base, very early.

Illustration, Page 16

Each, 7 cts.; Dozen, 84 cts.; 100, \$7.00.

- 63 **Marjoletti:** A very charming pale yel-
low, flamed scarlet.

Each 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00.

- 64 **Praestans, Tubergens variety:** 1 to 3
flowers per stem, orange-red, flaming
like Oriental poppies. Tall and very
distinct.

Each, 7 cts.; Dozen, 84 cts.; 100, \$7.00.

Tulips: Our Tulips Are All Holland-Grown. Largest Size Unless Otherwise Indicated.

DARWIN TULIPS

Perfect cup-shaped flowers, fleshy substantial petals, tall stems and bright colors, ranging through all the shades of pink and red to purple.

LILAC

- 65 **Insurpassable:** A mammoth lilac tulip of great substance and carried on a strong, tall stem. Flower much larger than William Copeland and clear in color. Height 28 inches, midseason-blooming.
Each, 7 cts.; Dozen, 84 cts.; 100, \$7.00

- 66 **Rev. H. Ewbank:** Large heliotrope-lilac flower, flushed silvery gray and darkening toward the white center. Height 23 inches, midseason-blooming.
Illustration, Page 11
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

PURPLE

- 67 **The Bishop:** Deep violet-blue flower with white star in center. Height 30 inches, late-blooming.
Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00

- 68 **Faust:** Large wine-colored flowers, but not quite so dark as La Tulipe Noire. Height 30 inches, late-blooming.
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

- 69 **Giant:** Very large purple violet with blue and white base on a tall strong stem. Height 29 inches, midseason-blooming.
Illustration, Page 10
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

- 70 **La Tulipe Noire:** "The Black Tulip," a very dark maroon with velvety sheen. Height 26 inches, late-blooming.
Illustration, Page 10
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

RED

- 71 **Bartigon:** Fiery red with pure white base, ringed deep blue. Height 30 inches, midseason-blooming.
Each, 3 cts.; Dozen, 36 cts.; 100, \$3.00

- 72 **Farncombe Sanders:** Brilliant rosy red with clear white base. Height 30 inches, midseason-blooming.
Illustration, Page 11
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

- 73 **City of Haarlem:** Immense vermilion-scarlet flowers with large blue-black base, edged white. Height 31 inches, late-blooming.
Illustration, Page 11
Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00

- 74 **Eclipse:** Huge brilliant deep crimson flower of open form with steel-blue base on tall stiff stems. Height 30 inches, midseason-blooming.
Illustration, Page 11
Each, 10 cts.; Dozen, \$1.20; 100, \$10.00

- 75 **Pride of Haarlem:** Brilliant rose-carmine with blue base; sweet-scented. Height 28 inches, early-blooming.
Illustration, Page 11
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

- 76 **William Pitt:** Glowing scarlet slightly tinted orange. Strong grower producing extra large and heavy blooms. Height 24 inches, midseason-blooming.
Illustration, Page 11
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

ROSE

- 77 **Afterglow:** Deep rose-orange with salmon edges and glossy orange inside. Height 30 inches, late-blooming.
Illustration, Page 10
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

- 78 **Centenaire:** Deep rose, flushed claret, light blue center. Height 23 inches, early-blooming.
Each, 3 cts.; Dozen, 36 cts.; 100, \$3.00

- 79 **Clara Butt (Double):** A double form of the single variety with same color and same strong points.
Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00

- 80 **Clara Butt (Single):** An old-time favorite with salmon-pink flowers of good size and beautiful shape. Height 22 inches, late-blooming.
Illustration, Page 10
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

- 81 **Dresden China:** An elegantly shaped flower of soft lilac-rose, resembling the color of the well-known Dresden China. Height 28 inches, midseason-blooming.
Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00

- 82 **Kathleen Parlow:** Large, beautifully shaped shell-pink flower with white center and silvery-edge. Height 30 inches, late-blooming.
Each, 9 cts.; Dozen, \$1.08; 100, \$9.00

- 83 **La France:** Bright rose-pink with white base. Height 28 inches, early-blooming.
Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00

- 84 **Pride of Zwanenburg:** Immense salmon-rose flower of a captivating tint, closely approaching a glorified Clara Butt. Height 28 inches, late-blooming.
Each, .50¢

- 85 **Princess Elizabeth:** Large, clear pink flower, deepening with age. Height 28 inches, midseason-blooming.
Each, 3 cts.; Dozen, 36 cts.; 100, \$3.00

- 86 **Princess Mary:** Large brilliant rose, silvery-edged, the base with blue margin. Height 32 inches, late-blooming.
Each, 10 cts.; Dozen, \$1.20; 100, \$10.00

- 87 **Venus:** Finely formed flower with lovely, deep pink cup, shading lightly toward edge of inner petals. Height 30 inches, late-blooming.
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

WHITE

- 88 **Mrs. Grullemans:** Large, pure white flower of extra substance with a pure white base and light yellow anthers, carried on a stiff stem. Height 23 inches, late-blooming.
Each, 15 cts.; Dozen, \$1.80; 100, \$15.00

- 89 **White Giant:** A typical Darwin with pure white flower on a tall, straight stiff stem. Height 30 inches, late-blooming.
Each, 10 cts.; Dozen, \$1.20; 100, \$10.00

- 90 **Zwanenburg:** Large pure white flower of good substance with black anthers. Height 23 inches, late-blooming.
Illustration, Page 10
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

YELLOW

- 91 **Yellow Giant:** A pure golden yellow tulip with black anthers of fine globular form carried on tall, stiff stems. Height 29 inches, midseason-blooming.
Illustration, Page 10
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS

Some of the gayest-colored of all Tulips are to be found in this group, which are especially suited for forcing.

- 92 **Couleur de Cardinal:** Brilliant crimson scarlet with a deeper tone or bloom on the outer petals.
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

- 93 **Pink Beauty:** Glowing rose, white flush outside, a sturdy lovely tulip.
Illustration, Page 13
Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00

- 94 **Prince of Austria:** Orange-scarlet, shading to brick red.
Each, 3 cts.; Dozen, 36 cts.; 100, \$3.00

- 95 **Proserpine:** Rich satiny-carmine rose.
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

- 96 **Rising Sun:** A deep golden yellow. Greatly prized for its unusual size and fine substance.
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

- 97 **Van der Neer:** Violet, large flower on good long stems.
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

- 98 **White Hawk:** Pure white; very early and excellent for forcing.
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

DOUBLE EARLY TULIPS

The Double Early Tulips are not quite as early as the Single Early varieties, but they are just as popular for forcing. Planted in mass they produce a brilliant effect.

- 99 **Electra:** A deep rose, and makes a fine show in greenhouse or garden.
Illustration, Page 13
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

- 100 **Golden Giant:** Large, bright yellow flower.
Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00

- 101 **Marechal Niel:** Silky, soft yellow, tinted salmon; a fine shade.
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

- 102 **Peach Blossom:** Soft, rosy pink, flushed white.
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

- 103 **Schoonoord:** A beautiful white sport of Murillo.
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

PARROT TULIPS

- 104 **Fantasy:** Truly a most fantastic tulip with enormous flower of clear rose pink with apple green marks and spots on the outside petals, which are lacinated, fringed and scalloped.
Illustration, Page 15
Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00

- 105 **Sundew:** Handsome crimson on a stately stem, very unusual on account of its fringed or saw-tooth edges. Height, 28 inches.
Illustration, Page 15
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

Hyacinths Play an Important Part in the Early Spring Flower Parade

"Truly a precious source of scent and color, offered at a time when nature's other children are still too shy or fearful to venture forth. No other plant displays such an abundance of jubilant tones of red, rose, lavender, purple, blue, yellow and orange in early spring. No other plant enriches our parks and gardens with a heart-lifting fragrance so soon after the snow is gone. No other plant requires so little coaxing to give its all, either in the garden or in the house. As house plants, in bowls with bulb fibre, or on glasses filled with pure water, or in good old-fashioned clay pots and pans with garden soil, its rising spires, colorful and fragrant, effect a rare and perfect quality of delight."

—A Wholesale Catalog.

SINGLE BLUE

106 King of the Blues: A leading dark blue variety. Very large trusses.

Illustration, Page 17

107 Queen of the Blues: Its clear light porcelain-blue trusses makes it as valuable for the light blue shades as the King of the Blues is for the dark blues.

SINGLE PINK

108 Gertrude: A large, well-filled and very compact truss. Color, a deep pink.

Illustration, Page 17

109 Queen of the Pinks: Large, bright rose pink bells on a sturdy stem. Greatly prized for late forcing.

Illustration, Page 17

SINGLE SCARLET

110 La Victoire: A fine spike of glistening, deep carmine-red. Holds its color well and is most desirable for forcing.

SINGLE WHITE

111 L'Innocence: Easily the best of all white hyacinths for the house or the garden.

SINGLE YELLOW

112 City of Haarlem: Well-formed trusses of pale yellow bells and unquestionably the finest of the yellow hyacinths.

PRICES FOR ABOVE VARIETIES THE SAME FOR THE SAME SIZE

Largest size (19 centimeters): Usually classed as Mammoth or Exhibition Hyacinths.

Each, 13 cts.; Dozen, \$1.56; 100, \$13.00

Second Largest size (18-19 centimeters): Usually classed as First Size Hyacinths.

Each, 11 cts.; Dozen, \$1.32; 100, \$11.00

Third Largest size (17-18 centimeters): Usually classed as Second Size or Large Bedding Hyacinths.

Each, 8 cts.; Dozen, 96 cts.; 100, \$8.00

Dutch Iris (Iris Hollandica)

Because of their dainty form and strong wiry stems, the Dutch Iris are especially prized for artistic and decorative arrangements. In color they range from the purest white to golden yellow and bronze, from heliotrope to light blue and to the darkest blue. They flower about two weeks earlier than the Spanish types.

113 Imperator: Very large flower of more intense color than any other Iris. The finest of the blues.

Each, 3 cts.; Dozen, 36 cts.; 100, \$3.00

114 Wedgewood: Large blue flowers on strong stalks; peculiarly fitted for forcing and is not as hardy for outdoor planting as other varieties.

Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00

115 White Excelsior: A very vigorous variety, bearing enormous pure white flowers of fine shape.

Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00

116 Yellow Queen: Enormous flowers of great substance. Easily at the top of the yellow varieties.

Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00

These Deserve Special Attention:

1. The uses and culture of Bulbs, pages 26-31.
2. The explanation of names and sizes on page 2.
3. The headings on pages 2-5, showing the source of our bulbs.
4. Our numbered order blanks on first column of page 32.
5. Our EACH PRICE on page 2 and last column of page 32.

117 WORLD'S FAIR TULIP

This new Cottage Tulip has proven itself to be one of the great performers of 1939. The very large and imposing bloom is a brilliant rose with lighter edges, cream white base and ivory stamen. The stem is very sturdy. All in all it is a most desirable tulip for every garden and will prove a valuable addition in every instance. On page 9 there appears a striking illustration of a planting of this now famous Cottage Tulip with the Breeder Tulip Dillenburg in the background. On page 14 there is a fine showing of an individual bloom.

Each, 15 cts.; Dozen, \$1.80; 100, \$15.00

BLEEDING HEARTS

Illustration, Page 24

A great favorite in grandmother's garden was the Bleeding Heart, which is again becoming more popular year by year. For several years we have ordered our bulbs from the State of Washington and have secured such good results that we can heartily recommend them.

121 Dicentra Spectabilis: Long drooping racemes of pink flowers, edged white. Blooms over long period.

**3 to 5 eye roots, 25 cts., each;
5 to 8 eye roots, 35 cts., each.**

CAMASSIAS

The hardiness and adaptability of Camassias to ordinary garden conditions and for naturalizing make them great favorites.

122 Camassia esculenta: Fine spikes of star-shaped blue florets.

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

CROCUS: SPRING FLOWERING

Illustration, Page 21

The earliness and boldness of bloom make the crocus easily the most popular of the early spring-flowering bulbs. Considering the very low prices at which they are sold, they probably give more for the money than any other bulbous plant.

123 Baron Von Brunow: A deep bluish mauve.

124 Golden Yellow: 8 to 15 flowers and an outstanding favorite.

125 Kathleen Parlow: A pure white, conspicuous orange anthers.

126 Pallas: White with fine lilac stripes, showy orange anthers.

127 Purpurea Grandiflora: Extra large flower, deep glossy purple.

128 Remembrance: The best lavender crocus, very large flowers.

PRICES FOR ABOVE CROCUS.

Largest Size:

Each, 2 cts.; Dozen, 24 cts.; 100, \$2.00.

Second Size:

Each 1½ cts.; Dozen, 18 cts.; 100, \$1.50

MIXTURES, all one color or different colors.

Largest Size:

Each, 1½ cts.; Dozen, 18 cts.; \$1.00, 1.50

Second Size:

Each, 1 ct.; Dozen, 12 cts.; 100, \$1.00

Miscellaneous Bulbs: All Largest Size Unless Otherwise Indicated.

CROCUS SPECIES

- 129 **Susianus (Cloth of Gold)**: Deep golden yellow, feathered deep purplish black.
Each, 2 cts.; Dozen, 24 cts.; 100, \$2.00
- 130 **Versicolor picturatus (Cloth of Silver)**: White, feathered purple.
Each, 2 cts.; Dozen, 24 cts.; 100, \$2.00

GLORY OF THE SNOW (Chionodoxas)

The above common name is suggestive of their earliness and their hardiness. Once established the flower spikes increase in size and beauty from year to year.

- 131 **Chionodoxa Luciliae**: Splendid sky-blue flowers with white center.
Illustration, Page 21
Each, 2 cts.; Dozen, 24 cts.; 100, \$2.00
- 132 **Chionodoxa Sardensis**: Flowers of a deep self-color blue. Somewhat earlier than the above variety.
Each, 2 cts.; Dozen, 24 cts.; 100, \$2.00

GRAPE HYACINTHS (MUSCARI)

Their hardiness and adaptation to varying locations make them most suitable companions for the early-flowering crocus.

- 133 **Muscari Botryoides Alba**: This is the white form of the common blue type; height and form of bloom spike about the same.
Illustration, Page 21
Each, 2 cts.; Dozen, 24 cts.; 100, \$2.00
- 134 **Muscari, variety Heavenly Blue Improved**: Larger blooms than either the common blue or white varieties and especially suitable for massing.
Illustration, Page 21
Each, 2 cts.; Dozen, 24 cts.; 100, \$2.00

IXIAS (Corn Lilies)

Both because of its grassy foliage and the upright spikes, the Ixia is sometimes called "the Baby Gladiolus". Our listing more named varieties of Ixias than are to be found in any retail catalog which we have seen is due to our mixed varieties having attracted so much attention in our gardens last spring.

- 135 **Achievement**: Creamy white, outside striped red.
- 136 **Beauty of Norfolk**: Canary, black center.
- 137 **Azurea**: Light blue-green, dark purplish blue heart.
- 138 **Ambassador**: Carmine, dark brown inside.
- 139 **Lady Slade**: Light rose-pink, carmine center.
- 140 **White Swan**: Pure white.
- 141 **Afterglow**: Light carmine, inside apricot orange.

Price for all the above varieties:
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

MIXTURES

Large-flowered in 12 varieties:
Each, 2 cts.; Dozen, 24 cts.; 100, \$2.00

Second Size:
Each, 1½ cts.; Dozen, 18 cts.; 100, \$1.50

MISSION BELLS OR GUINEA-HEN FLOWER

- 142 **Fritillaria Meleagris**: Very graceful bell-shaped pendant flowers of various colors in yellow, white, black and purple.

Illustration, Page 21
Each, 3 cts.; Dozen, 36 cts.; 100, \$3.00

FEATHER OR PLUME HYACINTH

- 143 **Muscari Plumosus**: Such an unusual and fascinating flower as to merit a separate classification, even though not so classed. Its feathery plumes of violet-blue flowers are as appealing as they are odd.

Each, 3 cts.; Dozen, 36 cts.; 100, \$3.00

SIBERIAN SQUILL

- 144 **Scilla Sibirica**: Drooping bell-like flowers on stems 3 to 4 inches high; well suited for the rock garden or for naturalizing.

Each, 2 cts.; Dozen, 24 cts.; 100, \$2.00

SNOWDROPS (Galanthus)

Their persistency is noteworthy; they thrive in cold climates, and are not fussy about being disturbed and neglected, shady places are exactly their paradise.

- 145 **Single Snowdrops (Galanthus nivalis simplex)**: The best known and most popular form. They are extremely fine for naturalizing.
Each, 2 cts.; Dozen, 24 cts.; 100, \$2.00

- 146 **Double Snowdrops (Galanthus nivalis flore pleno)**: This is a double form of the common single snowdrop and is not quite so hardy.
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

- 147 **Galanthus Elwesii**: This native of Southern Europe is a larger type than either one of the above varieties and can be grown more readily in warmer climates.

Illustration, Page 21
Each, 3 cts.; Dozen, 36 cts.; 100, \$3.00

SPANISH IRIS (Iris Hispanica)

As compared with the "Dutch" group, the Spanish types are later and have taller and more slender stems. They are about two weeks later and their orchid-like flowers make them fine for cutting.

- 148 **Spanish Iris Mixture**: This is a very choice mixture, covering a wide range of colors.
Each, 2 cts.; Dozen, 24 cts.; 100, \$2.00

VIRGINIA BLUE BELLS

When this native of the woods is in bloom, it makes such a big hit with visitors that it readily sells itself. However, it must be planted in the fall to secure the best results.

- 149 **Mertensia Virginica**: Clusters of pink flower buds, which open into sky-blue.
Large Size:
Each, 20 cts.; Dozen, \$2.40; 100, \$20.00
Second Size:
Each, 15 cts.; Dozen, \$1.80; 100, \$15.00

WINTER ACONITE

- 150 **Eranthis Hyemalis**: Flowers of a clear yellow and in striking contrast with leaf rosettes, in which they nestle.
Illustration, Page 21
Each, 2 cts.; Dozen, 24 cts.; 100, \$2.00

WOOD HYACINTHS

Wood Hyacinths are not fussy as to soil or location. If left undisturbed, they will continue to produce drooping, bell-like flowers from year to year.

- 151 **Scilla Campanulata Coerulea**: Porcelain-blue, bell-shaped flowers, blooming at the same time as the earlier tulips.

Illustration, Page 21
Each, 2 cts.; Dozen, 24 cts.; 100, \$2.00

- 152 **Scilla Campanulata Alba**: Same as 151 except the flowers are white.
Each, 2 cts.; Dozen, 24 cts.; 100, \$2.00

- 153 **Scilla Campanulata Rosea**: Same as 151 except the flowers are a soft lilac-rose.
Illustration, Page 21
Each, 2 cts.; Dozen, 24 cts.; 100, \$2.00

RAINBOW MIXTURES

For those, who are not interested in special varieties, we offer choice mixtures of the several types. These mixtures will give splendid bloom and they are especially recommended as offering the most for the money.

DAFFODILS

Illustration, Page 19

- 154 **Our Mixture of All Trumpet Varieties**:
Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00

- 155 **Our Mixture of All Incomparabilis Varieties**:
Each, 3 cts.; Dozen, 36 cts.; 100, \$3.00

- 156 **Our Mixture of All Barri Varieties**:
Each, 3 cts.; Dozen, 36 cts.; 100, \$3.00

- 157 **Our Mixture of All Leedsii Varieties**:
Each, 3 cts.; Dozen, 36 cts.; 100, \$3.00

- 158 **Our Mixture of All Double Varieties**:
Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

- 159 **Our Mixture of All Dwarf Types**:
Each, 7 cts.; Dozen, 84 cts.; 100, \$7.00

TULIPS

- 160 **Our Mixture of All Darwin Varieties**:
Each, 3 cts.; Dozen, 36 cts.; 100, \$3.00

- 161 **Our Mixture of All Breeder Varieties**:
Illustration, Page 13
Each, 3 cts.; Dozen, 36 cts.; 100, \$3.00

- 162 **Our Mixture of All Cottage Varieties**:
Each, 3 cts.; Dozen, 36 cts.; 100, \$3.00

Daffodils, Tulips and Other Bulbs:

DAFFODILS Virginia Grown and Sizes Indicated: (See pages 2-3).

- 163 **Bernardino (Incomparabilis):** Very showy. Distinctively large creamy perianth. Well expanded and frilled cup, tinged deep-orange and apricot.

Illustration, Page 18

Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:

Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00

Double-Nosed:

Each, 7 cts.; Dozen, 84 cts.; 100, \$7.00

- 164 **Mrs. R. O. Backhouse (Trumpet):** Otherwise known as the "Pink Daffodil". Well shaped perianth of ivory white, streamlined trumpet of apricot pink, changing gradually to shell-pink at the deeply-fringed edge.

Illustration, Page 18

Each, \$1.75

- 165 **Mary Copeland (Double):** Not old enough to have lost its novelty and yet within a price range that many more can now enjoy having it. Easily at the head of the new semi-doubles and very much prized for exhibition purposes. Perianth petals pure cream-white, cup petals brilliant orange and lemon.

Illustration, Page 20

Each, 60 cts.

- 166 **Red Cross (Incomparabilis):** An immense, sturdy flower, noted for its flat primrose-yellow perianth and deep golden yellow cup, frilled and broadly-edged deep orange.

Illustration, Page 20

Single-Nosed or Heavy Rounds:

Each, 20 cts.; Dozen, \$2.40; 100, \$20.00

Double-Nosed:

Each, 25 cts.; Dozen, \$3.00; 100, \$25.00

MINIATURE DAFFODILS

The small daffodils, which are very suitable for the rock garden, command most favorable attention and are very popular.

- 167 **Bulbocodium Conspicuous (Hoop Petticoat):** Golden yellow flowers one-inch across on dainty stems, 6 inches high. Foliage rush-like.

Illustration, Page 20

Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00

- 168 **Rugulosus Jonquil:** A very free bloomer, flowers are a rich yellow and very fragrant. 6 to 8 inches high.

Illustration, Page 20

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

- 169 **Triandus Albus (The Angel's Tears):** Very striking for the oddity of its bloom with creamy-white trumpets pointing downward and the outer petals recurved upward.

Illustration, Page 20

Each, 11 cts.; Dozen, \$1.32; 100, \$11.00

TULIPS All Holland Grown and Top Size: (See pages 4-5).

- 170 **Advance (Cottage):** As conspicuous a red in the cottage family as its botanical parent Greigi is among the wild tulips. A deep blue base greatly enhances its uniqueness.

Illustration, Page 14

Each, 12 cts.; Dozen, \$1.44; 100, \$12.00

- 171 **Algiba (Trumpet):** An exceptional bedding variety of purplish mauve, blending to blue at the edge. Height 18 inches.

Illustration, Page 11

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

- 172 **Jubilee (Darwin):** One of the most striking of the wine-colored tulips with deep purple tone and a blue base. Height 30 inches.

Illustration, Page 12

Each, 6 cts.; Dozen 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00

- 173 **Keizerskroon (Single Early):** Broad yellow stripes along the edges of the deep red petals present an unusual color combination.

Illustration, Page 13

Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00

- 174 **King George V (Darwin):** Deep cherry rose, blended with salmon-pink. Very impressive flowers. Strong stems. Blends well with early lavender and white irises. Height 26 inches.

Illustration, Page 10

Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00

- 175 **Leda (Cottage):** A vivid pink, paler at the edges. Long, egg-shaped flower with tall, straight stem. This lovely and sturdy plant has all the good qualities expected of a tulip. Height 30 inches.

Illustration, Page 14

Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00

- 176 **Lucifer (Breeder):** A rich combination of colors: dark orange with rosy bloom and orange-scarlet edge; inside scarlet-orange, with yellow base and olive halo. Height 28 inches.

Illustration, Page 13

Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00

- 177 **Marcellina (Lily-flowering Cottage):** Carmine-rose changing to a lighter tone at the edge. White center and a yellow stamen. An improved variety of the Sirene.

Illustration, Page 15

Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00

- 178 **Margaux (Darwin):** Wine-red of a deep hue, edges lighter. Extra large flower, oval-shaped with blue base. Sturdy stem. Height 30 inches.

Illustration, Page 13

Each, 7 cts.; Dozen, 84 cts.; 100, \$7.00

- 179 **Mr. Zimmerman (Trumpet):** Dark rose on white, yellow ground, white center. Height 22 inches.

Illustration, Page 13

Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00

- 180 **Moonlight (Cottage):** Pale yellow of a pleasing shade. The blossom is very long and egg-shaped. Generally planted among irises or bleeding heart. Height 25 inches.

Illustration, Page 14

Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00

- 181 **President Taft (Darwin):** A very rich deep blood-red with dark blue base. Height 28 inches.

Illustration, Page 10

Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00

A Six Weeks Record.

(September 18, 1939)

The very moment there came to us one late day in July the suggestion of "All bulbs the same price each for 1 or 100" our hesitation about conducting a mail-order business for bulbs was ended. The following Sunday in two New York dailies there appeared a 12-inch single-column advertisement, announcing this new plan for buying bulbs. The favorable responses to that trial announcement prompted an increase in our 8-page price list, which had already been printed, to this 32-page catalog. In making up pages 9-24 from the stock which our printers had available, it was necessary to use cuts of some items not in our 8-page price list. In view of the probable confusion that might arise from a rearrangement of pages 2-7 of that list, these additional items are given here in unclassified form.

At the time our order was given for the 16-page folio of color illustrations, pages 9-24, our plans were to devote pages 26-31, to perennials and shrubs. However, there were so many requests coming in for information as to the culture and care of bulbs, that we could not turn a deaf ear to them. Therefore, we decided to confine our mail order business for this season to bulbs and to use these pages for giving the desired information. With a full realization of the opportunity the supplying this need offered we at once sought the assistance of an expert of national reputation, whose wide experience placed him in a position to speak with authority. Even though his business connections prevent our giving his name, the stimulating suggestions and helpful information presented on pages 26-31 prove that we selected the right man. We question whether there has been printed in a bulb catalog any more helpful feature than these six pages, which so fully bespeak the wisdom of practical experience.

- 182 **Prince of Orange (Breeder):** A superb tulip producing a striking effect with its orange-red flower, trimmed with a golden edge. Height 24 inches.

Illustration, Page 12

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

- 183 **Red Rocket (Lily-flowering Cottage):** Especially suitable for planting with white or yellow varieties. The flower is crimson scarlet, with blue base blotch. Height 28 inches.

Illustration, Page 15

Each, 4 cts.; Dozen, 48 cts.; 100, \$4.00

- 184 **Scarletta (Cottage):** A conspicuously large flower of brilliant scarlet color.

Illustration, Page 14

Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00



Tulip Time

at TRIANGLE GARDENS

Is Norfolk's Big Spring Event

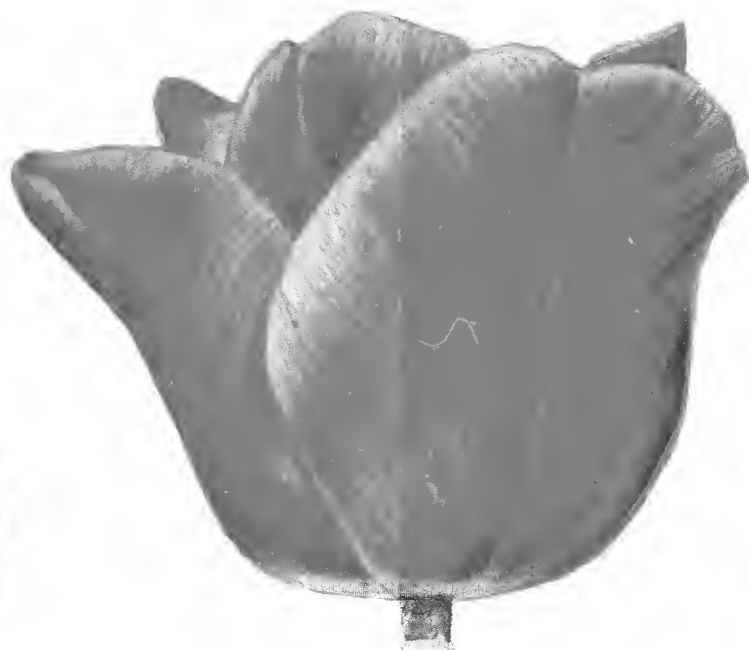
WORLD'S FAIR TULIP...

WORLD'S FAIR. 15 cents each

With Breeder Tulip Dillenburg

DILLENBURG. 4 cents each

Darwin

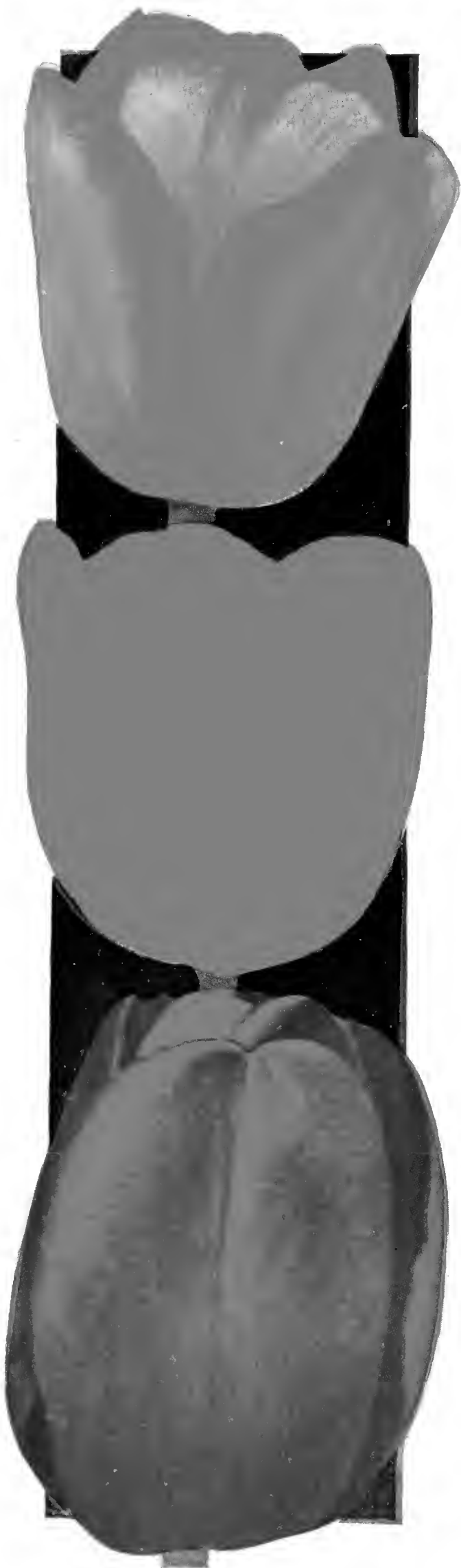


KING GEORGE V
5 cents each



LA TULIPE NOIRE
4 cents each

*Any Tulip
On This Page
Will Prove
A Valuable Number
In Any
Garden*



Top—AFTERGLOW. 4 cents each.
Middle—YELLOW GIANT. 4 cents each.
Bottom—PRESIDENT TAFT. 6 cents each.

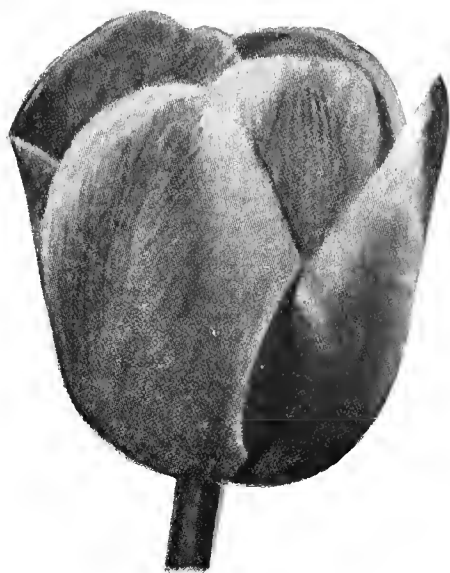
Tulips



Top—CLARA BUTT. 4 cents each.
Middle—ZWANENBURG. 4 cents each.
Bottom—GIANT. 4 cents each.



PRIDE OF
HAARLEM
4 cents each



REV. H. EWBANK
4 cents each



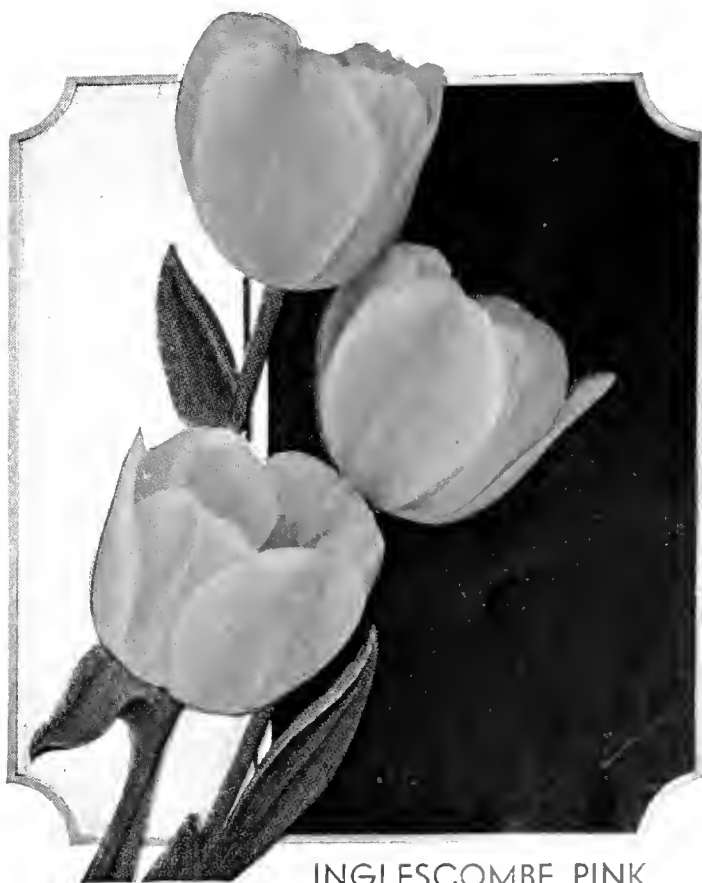
ECLIPSE
10 cents each



ALGIBA
4 cents each



WILLIAM PITT
4 cents each



INGLESCOMBE PINK
4 cents each



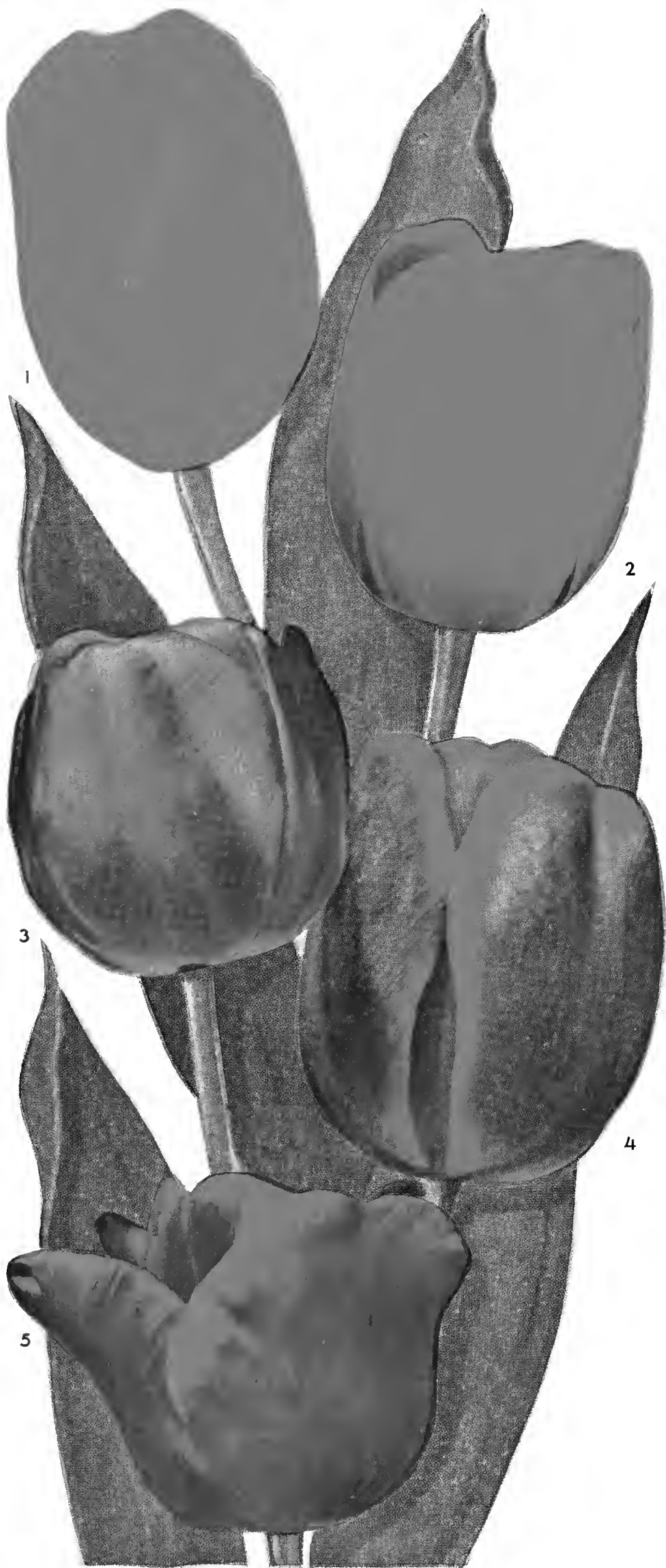
CITY OF HAARLEM
6 cents each



FARNCOMBE SANDERS
4 cents each

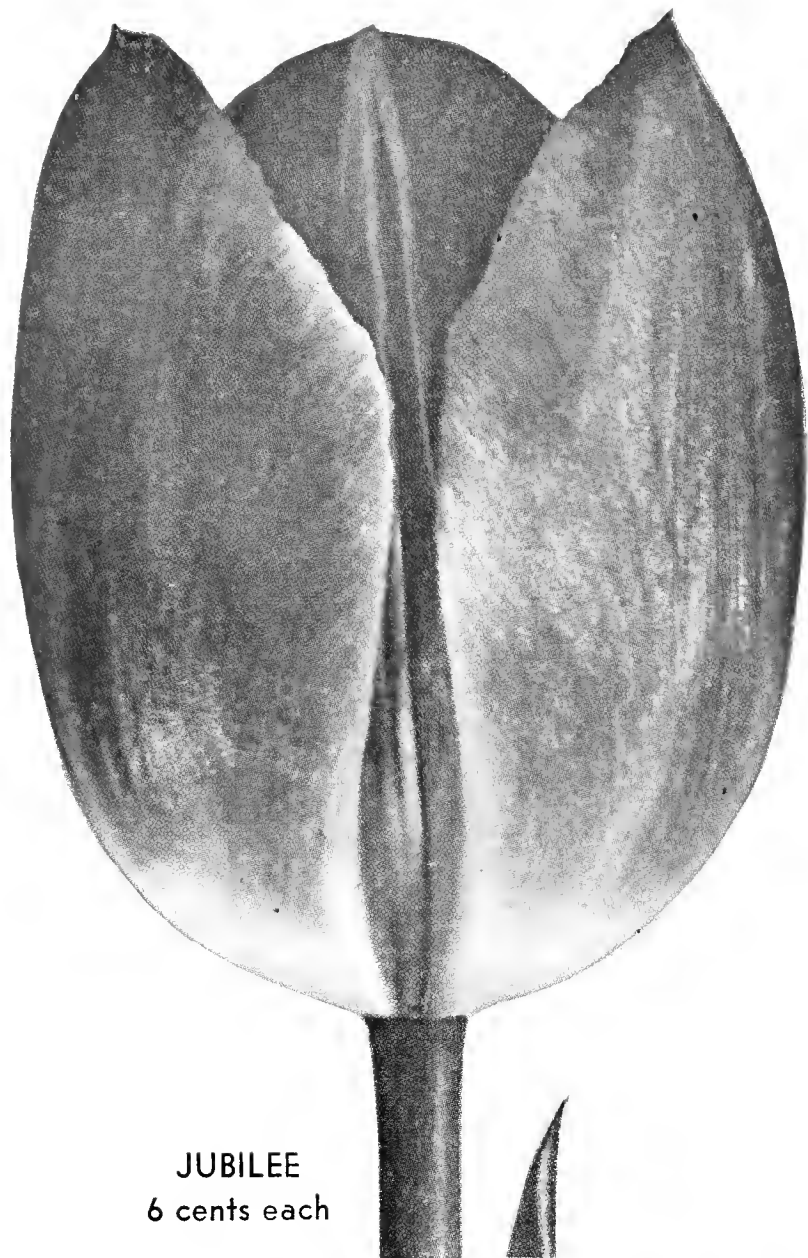
EIGHT LEADING TULIPS

*Each Once a Sensation
All Now Within the Easy
Reach of Every Gardener*

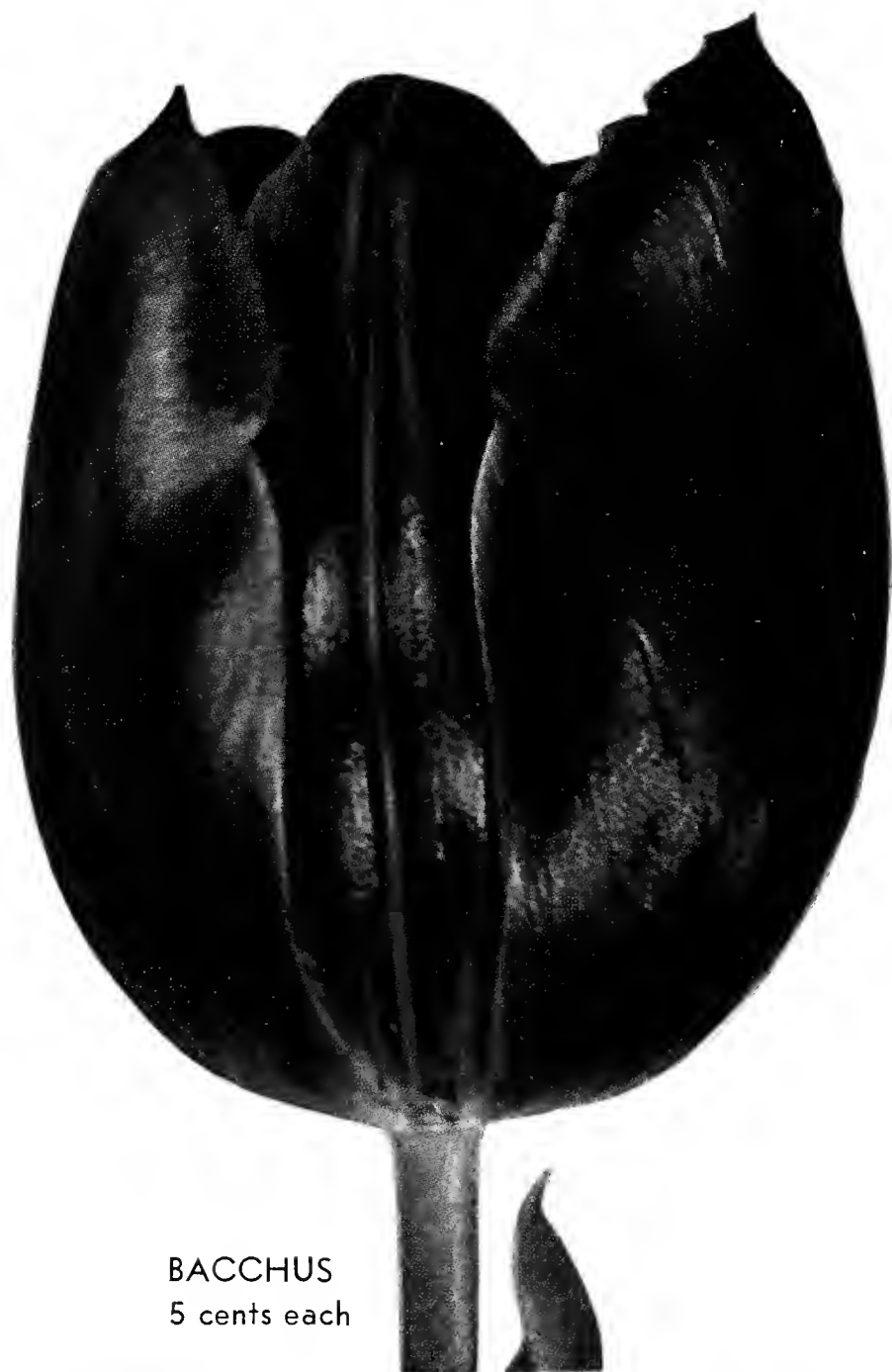


1. DILLENBURG. 4 cents each.
2. PRINCE OF ORANGE. 4 cents each.
3. DOM PEDRO. 4 cents each.
4. LOUIS XIV. 5 cents each.
5. INDIAN CHIEF. 8 cents each.

SEVEN WINNING TULIPS AS SHOWY
AS IF THEY COST TWICE AS MUCH



JUBILEE
6 cents each



BACCHUS
5 cents each



CARDINAL MANNING
4 cents each



LUCIFER. 5 cents each



MR. ZIMMERMAN. 5 cents each



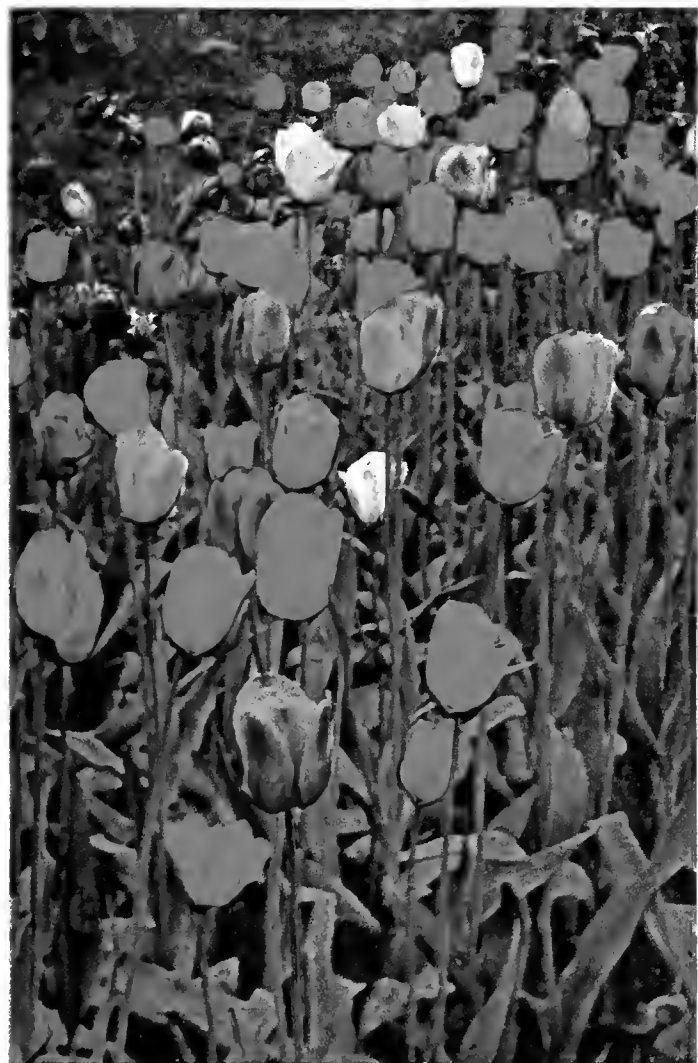
KEIZERSKROON
5 cents each



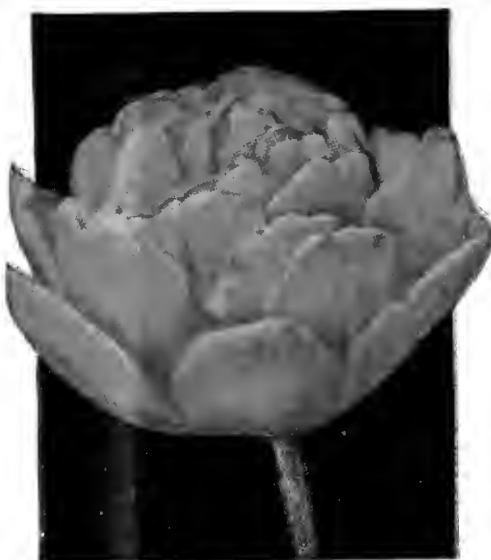
PINK BEAUTY. 6 cents each



MAYFLOWER
20 cents each



PLANTING OF BREEDER TULIPS
1 dozen bulbs of this mixture 36 cents
\$3.00 per 100



ELECTRA. 4 cents each



MARGAUX. 7 cents each



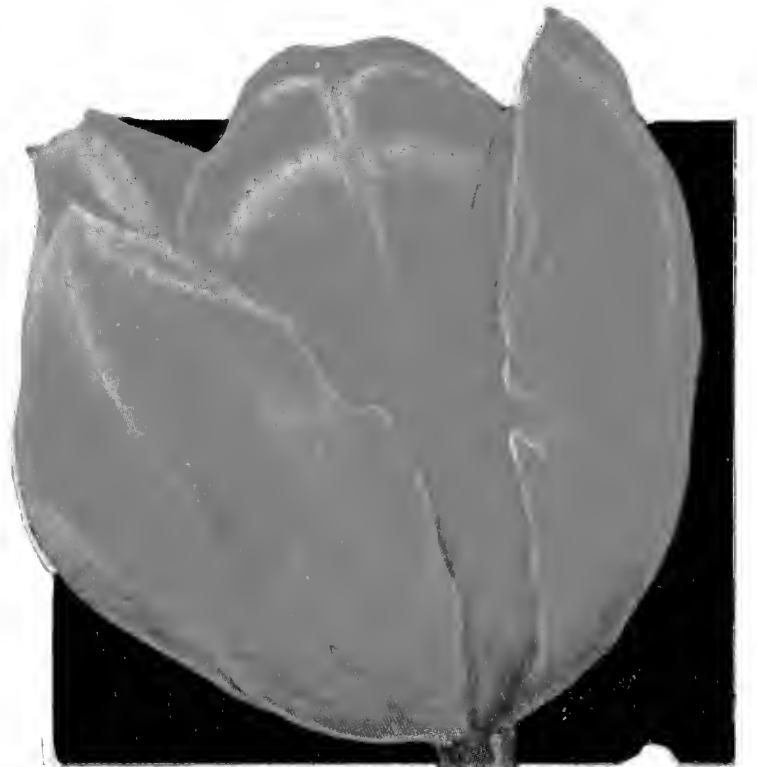
TELESCOPIUM
4 cents each

COTTAGE TULIPS

Are Most Colorful



1. PICOTEE. 4 cents each. 3. LEDA. 5 cents each.
2. MOONLIGHT. 5 cents each. 4. DIDO. 4 cents each.
5. SCARLETTA. 5 cents each.



ADVANCE
12 cents each



WORLD'S FAIR
15 cents each

THESE TWO PARROTS

*Are the
Most Fantastic
Tulips
of All
Tulipdom*



SUNDEW
4 cents each

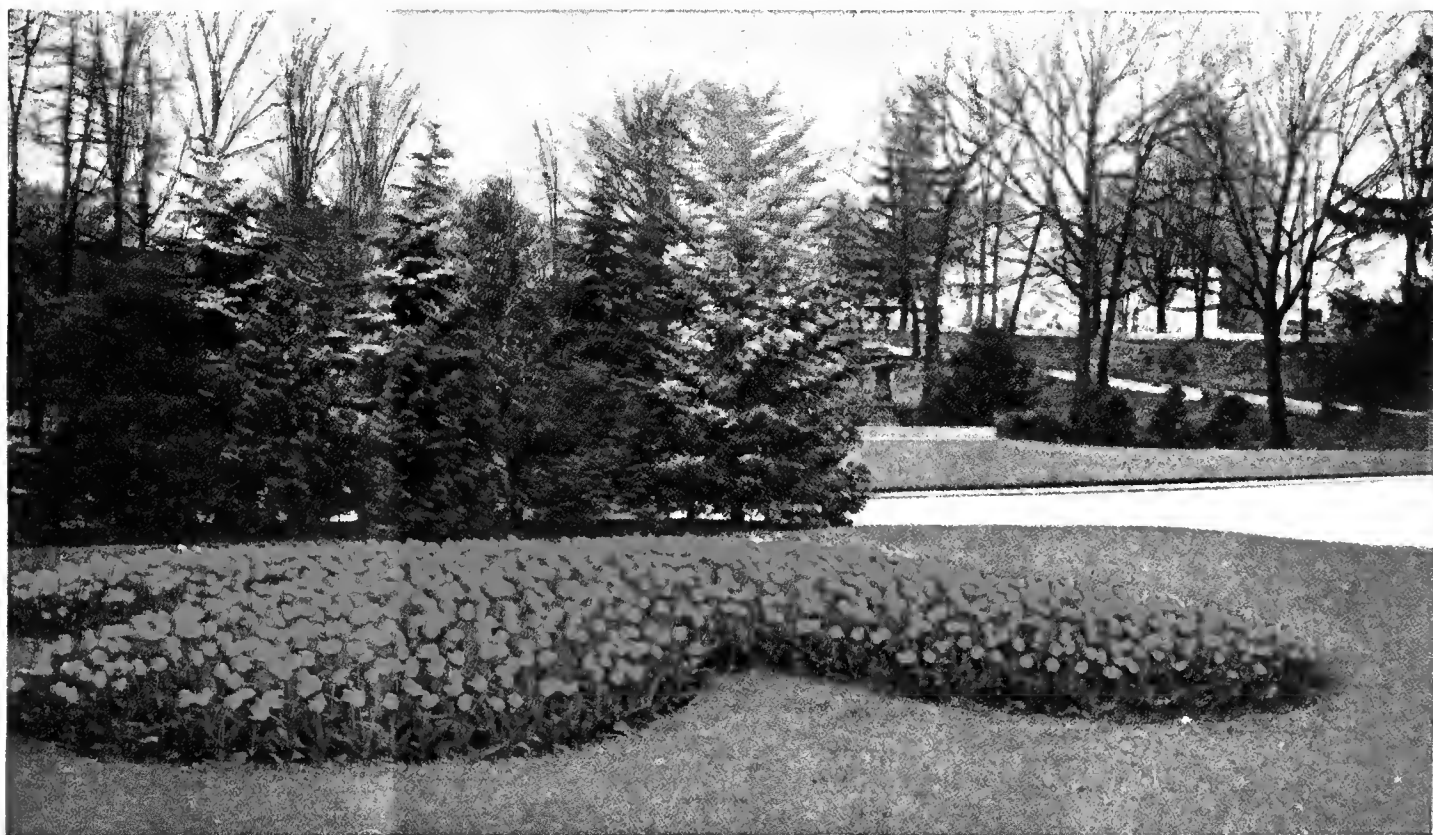


FANTASY. 5 cents each

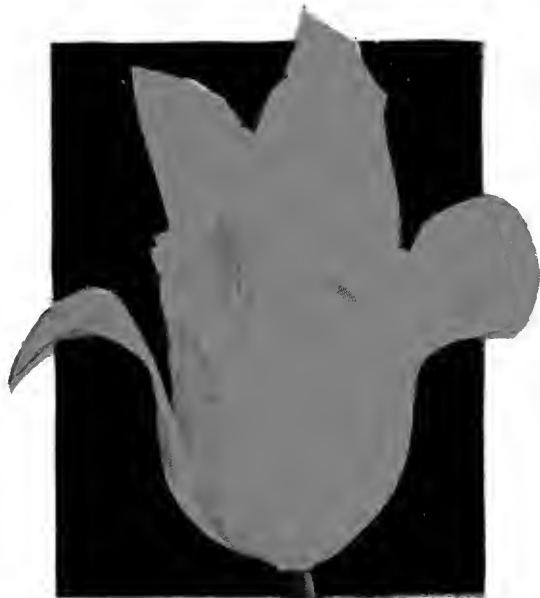
—•••••—

Tulips in Mass
in
Designed Beds
Are the
Glory of Spring

—•••••—



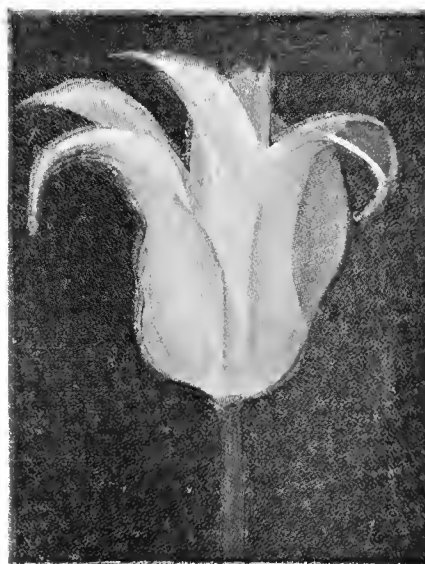
INGLESCOMBE YELLOW, AN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD BEDDING TULIP
4 cents each



MRS. MOON
4 cents each



RED ROCKET
4 cents each



TULIP SIRENE
4 cents each



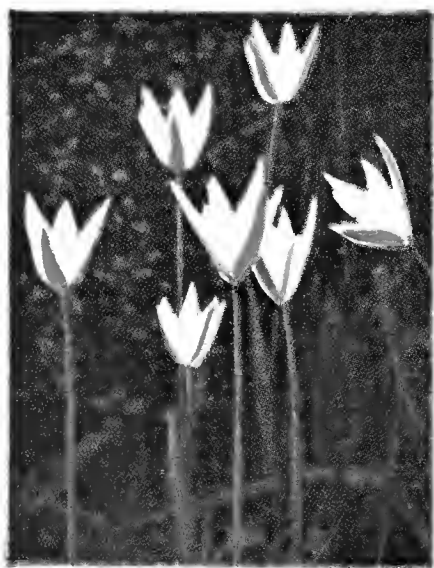
MARCELLINA
5 cents each

FOUR LOVELY LILY-FLOWERED TULIPS

LEADING BOTANICAL TULIPS



A BORDER OF RED EMPEROR TULIPS. 20 cents each



TULIP CLUSIANA
4 cents each

RED EMPEROR

THE LARGEST AND
MOST SPECTACULAR MEMBER
OF THE
ENTIRE TULIP FAMILY



EICHLERI
4 cents each



KAUFMANNIANA TULIP
7 cents each

EVERY ROCK GARDEN

WILL BE IMPROVED
BY A LIBERAL PLANTING
OF THIS
WATER-LILY TULIP



GROUPING OF KAUFMANNIANA

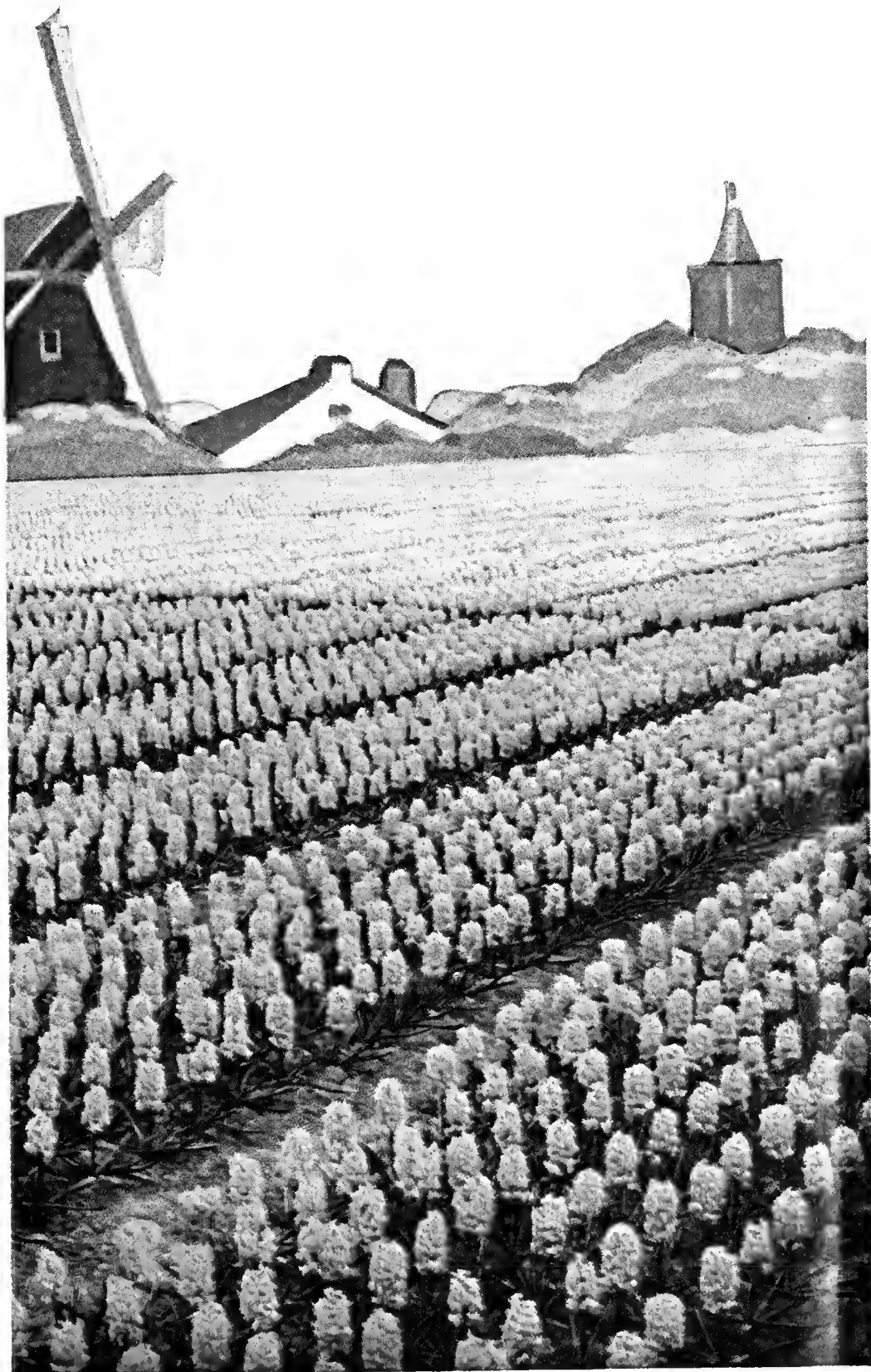


Roman Hyacinths

IDEAL FOR
THE SUNROOM OR THE
CONSERVATORY
10 cents each

Nothing Else
in the
Flower Garden
Any More Stately
than
Hyacinths.

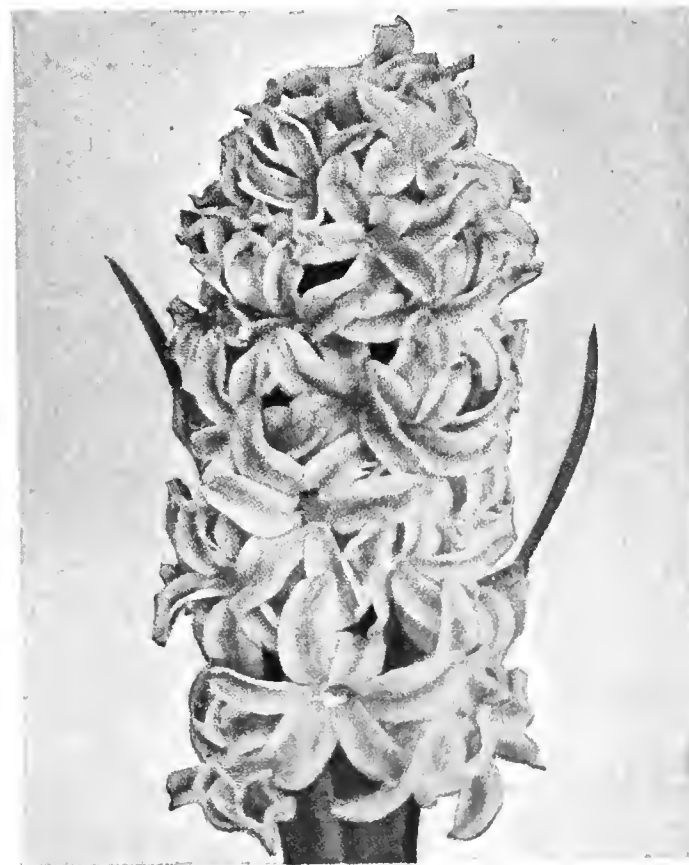
The more of them
the better



A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF GERTRUDE HYACINTHS
17-18 cm. 8 cents each. (For other sizes, see page 6)



QUEEN OF THE PINKS
17-18 cm. 8 cents each
(For other sizes, see page 6)



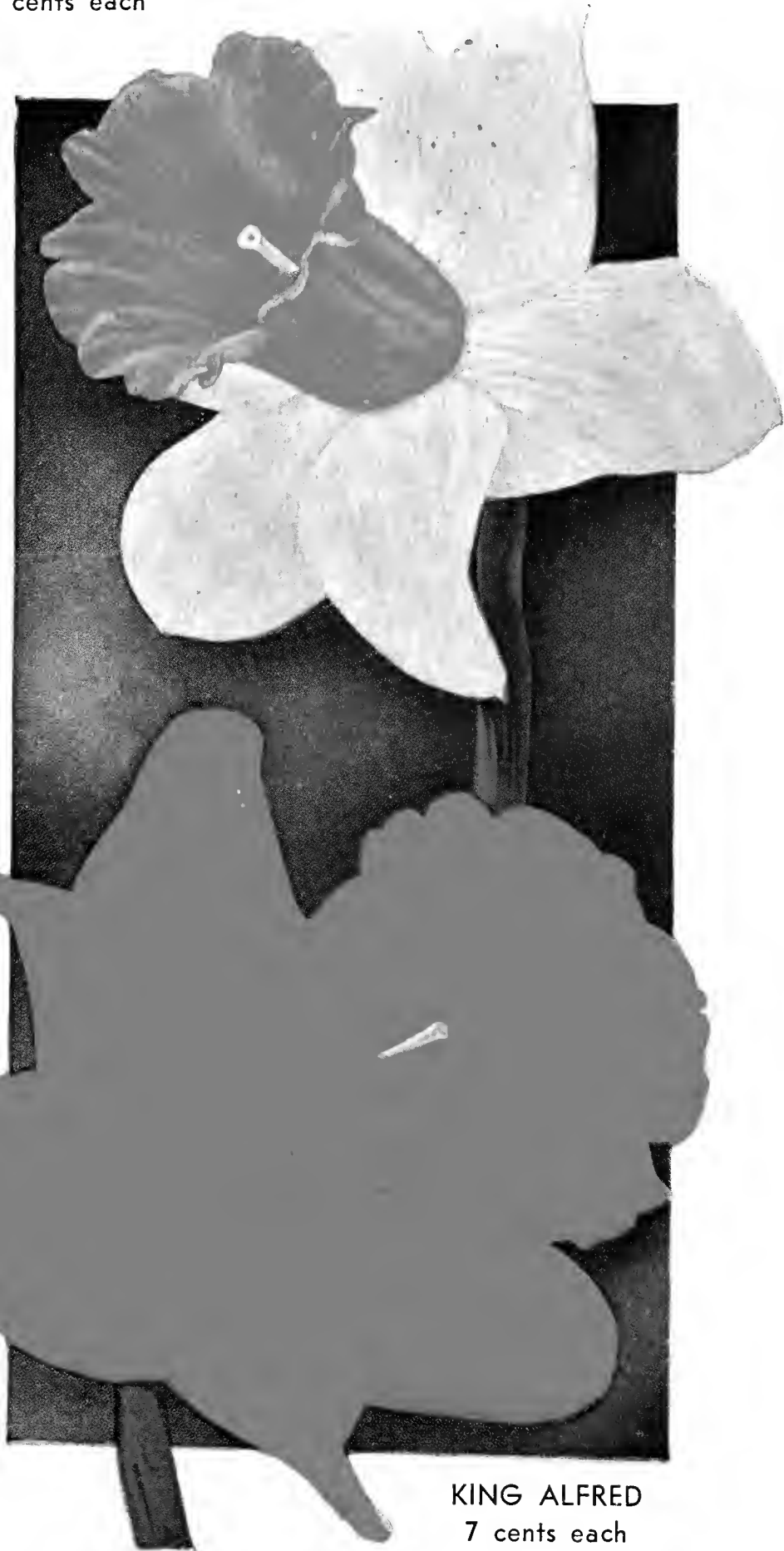
KING OF THE BLUES
17-18 cm. 8 cents each
(For other sizes, see page 6)



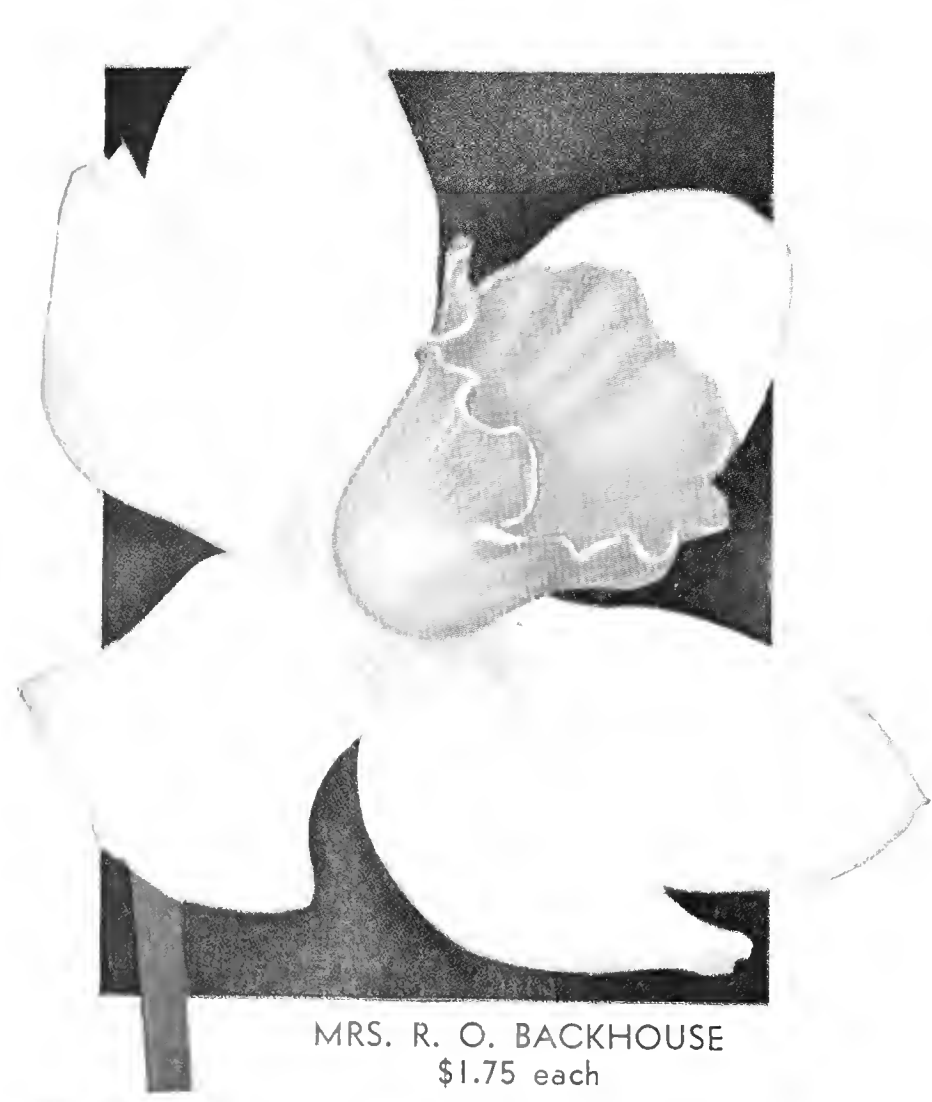
BERNARDINO
5 cents each

THE OLD *and* THE NEW In DAFFODILS

MRS. E. H. KRELAGE
8 cents each

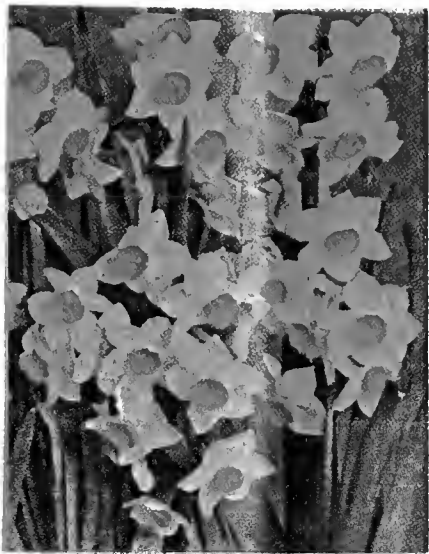


KING ALFRED
7 cents each



MRS. R. O. BACKHOUSE
\$1.75 each

OLYMPIA
6 cents each



SOLEIL D'OR. 8 cents each.

CHRISTMAS AND
PAPERWHITES
ARE ONE AND
INSEPARABLE

NARCISSUS
PAPERWHITE
3 cents each

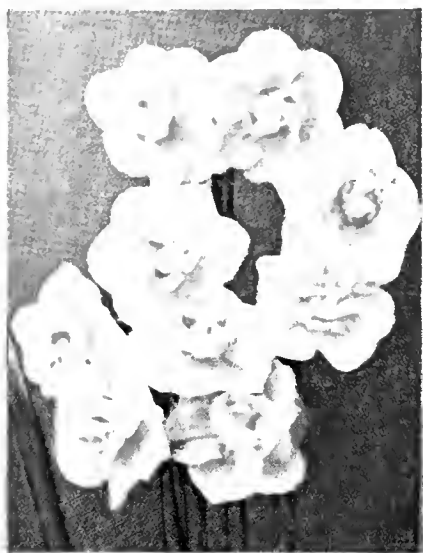
W. H. H.



TWINK, AN OUTSTANDING DOUBLE
12 cents each
(See page 2)



SUCCESSFUL BORDER OF STARRY YELLOW DAFFODILS WITH HEAVENLY BLUE GRAPE-HYACINTHS.
Starry Daffodil Mixture. 48 cents per dozen. Grape-Hyacinths. 2 cents each.



CHEERFULNESS
6 cents each



WHITE LADY
3 cents each



RED CROSS
20 cents each



CROESUS
6 cents each



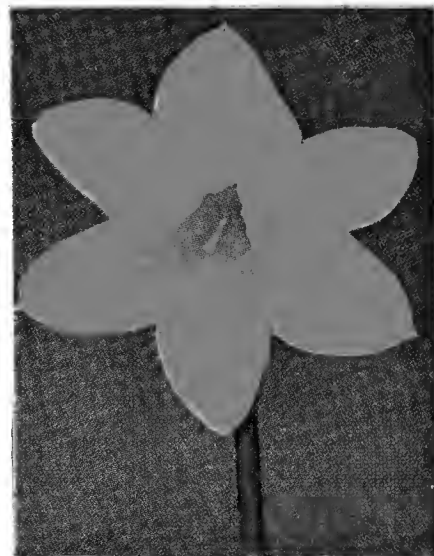
WOODLAND PLANTING OF DAFFODILS



BULBOCODIUM
For the Rock Garden
6 cents each



TRIANDUS ALBUS
For the Rock Garden
11 cents each



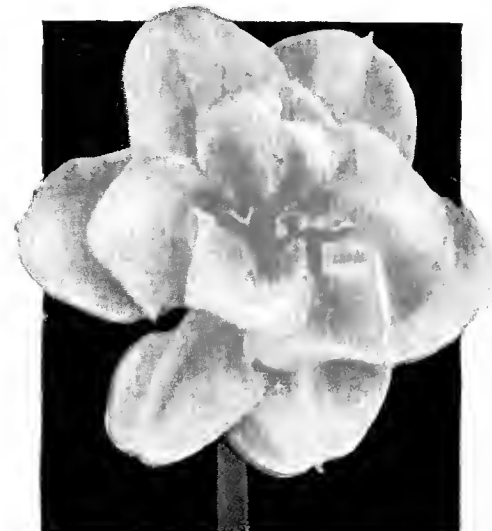
RUGULOSUS JONQUIL
4 cents each



JOHN EVELYN
10 cents each



RED BEACON
5 cents each



MARY COPELAND
60 cents each

DAFFODILS

for

VARIOUS PLANTINGS

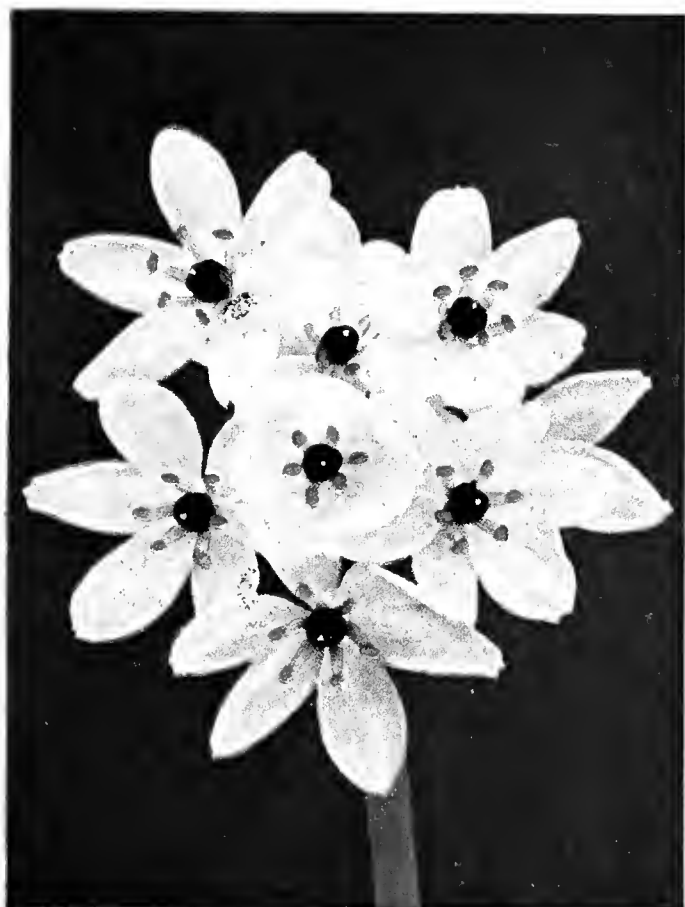
Low in Cost
But
High in Value
and
Great in Beauty



White and Blue Grape-hyacinths. 2 cents each.



LARGE FLOWERING CROCUS
2 cents each



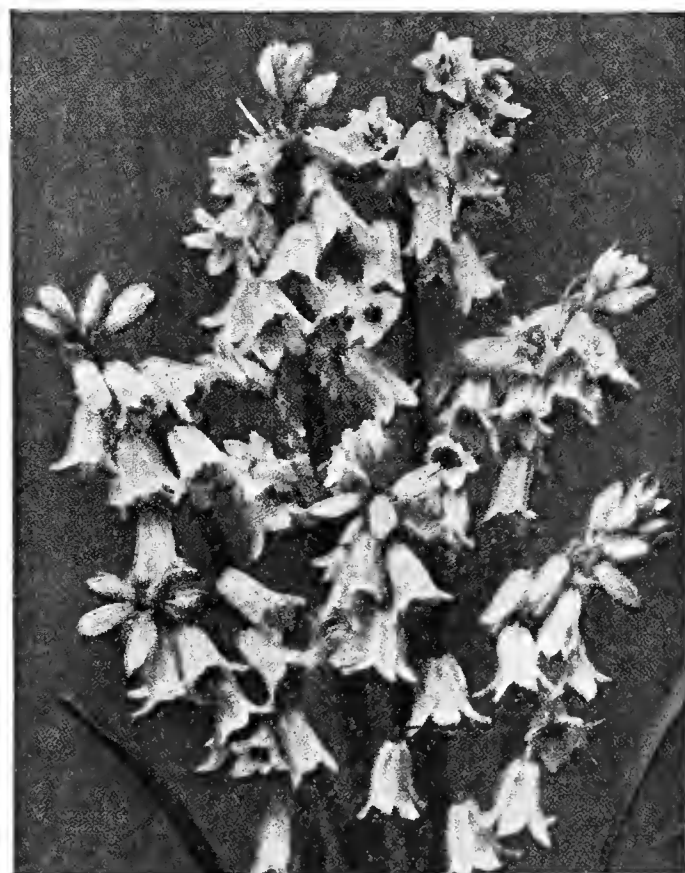
ORNITHOGALUM ARABICUM. 6 cents each.



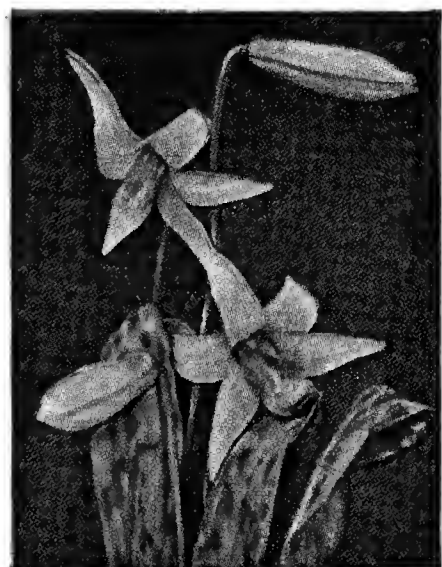
WINTER ACONITE
2 cents each



FRITILLARIA MELEAGRIS
3 cents each



BLUE WOOD HYACINTHS
2 cents each



ERYTHRONIUM
(Dogtooth Violet)
6 cents each



CHIONODOXA
(Glory-of-the-Snow)
2 cents each



SNOWDROPS
(Elwesii Giants)
3 cents each



PINK WOOD HYACINTHS
(Scilla Campanulata)
2 cents each

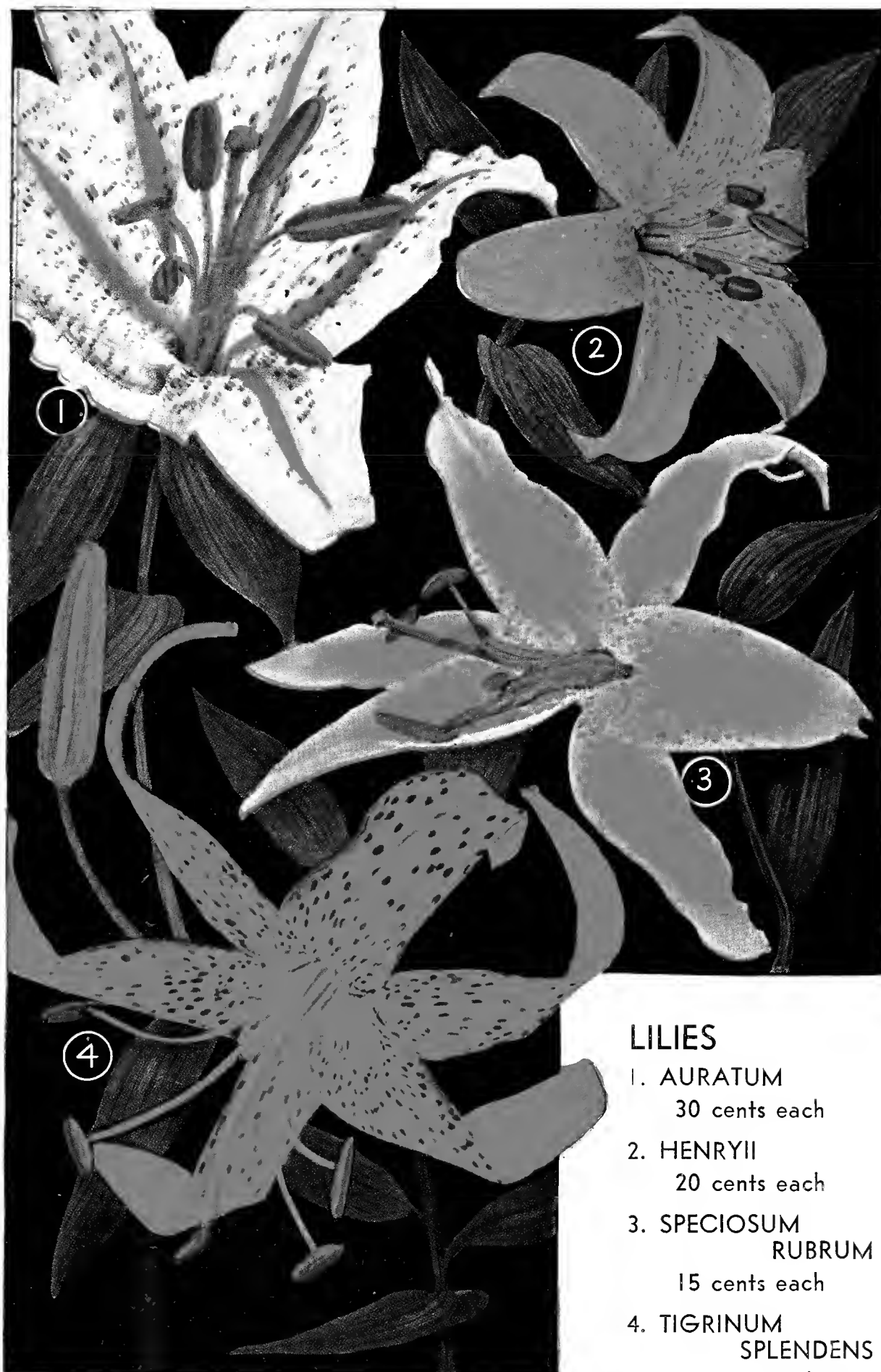
LILIES ARE INDISPENSABLE IN ANY GARDEN



LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY
72 cents per dozen



FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS
35 cents each

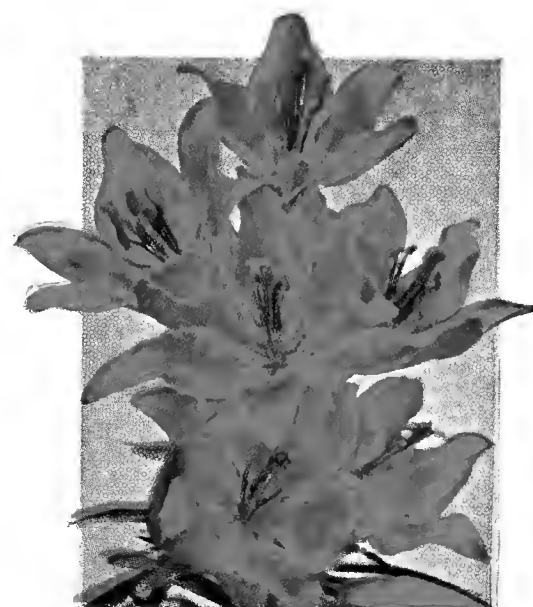


LILIES

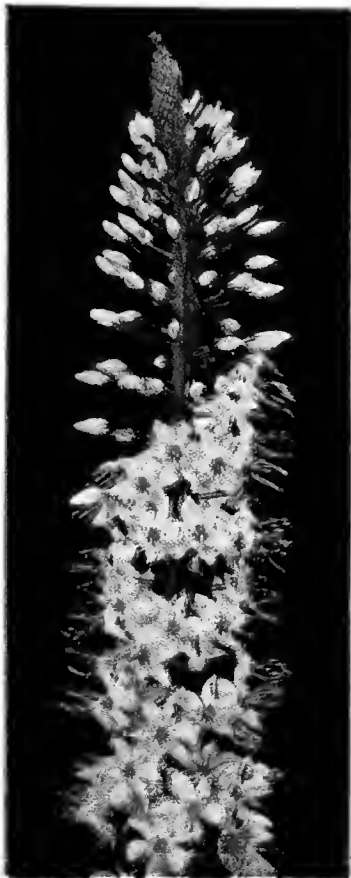
1. AURATUM
30 cents each
2. HENRYII
20 cents each
3. SPECIOSUM
RUBRUM
15 cents each
4. TIGRINUM
SPLENDENS
8 cents each



LILIUM SUPERBUM
25 cents each



LILIUM UMBELLATUM
10 cents each



EREMURUS
(Foxtail Lily)
(See page 26)



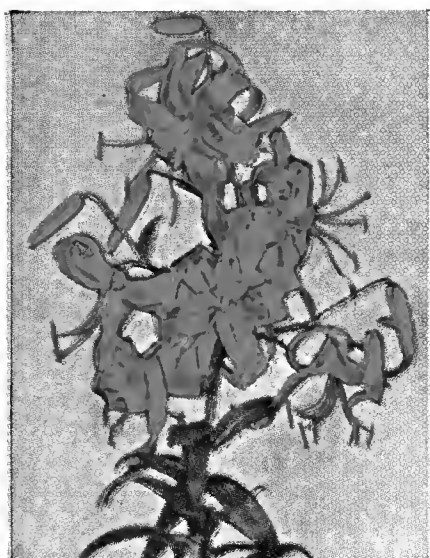
PLANTING OF REGALE LILIES. 15 cents each

REGALE LILY

GREATEST PLANT
DISCOVERY

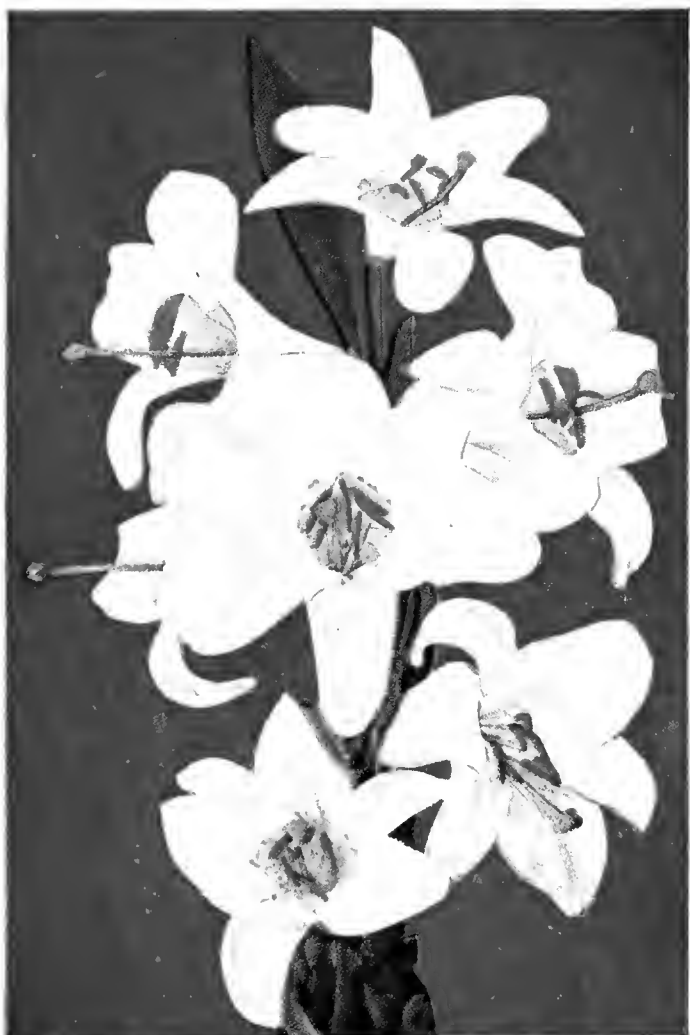
of the

TWENTIETH
CENTURY

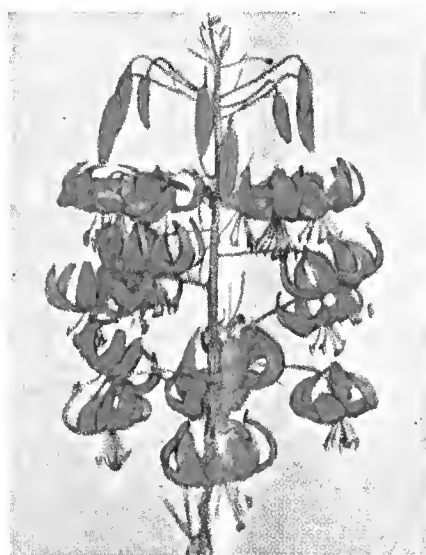


LILIUM TIGRINUM
5 cents each

LILIUM
SPECIOSUM
ALBUM
25 cents each



MADONNA LILY 20 cents each

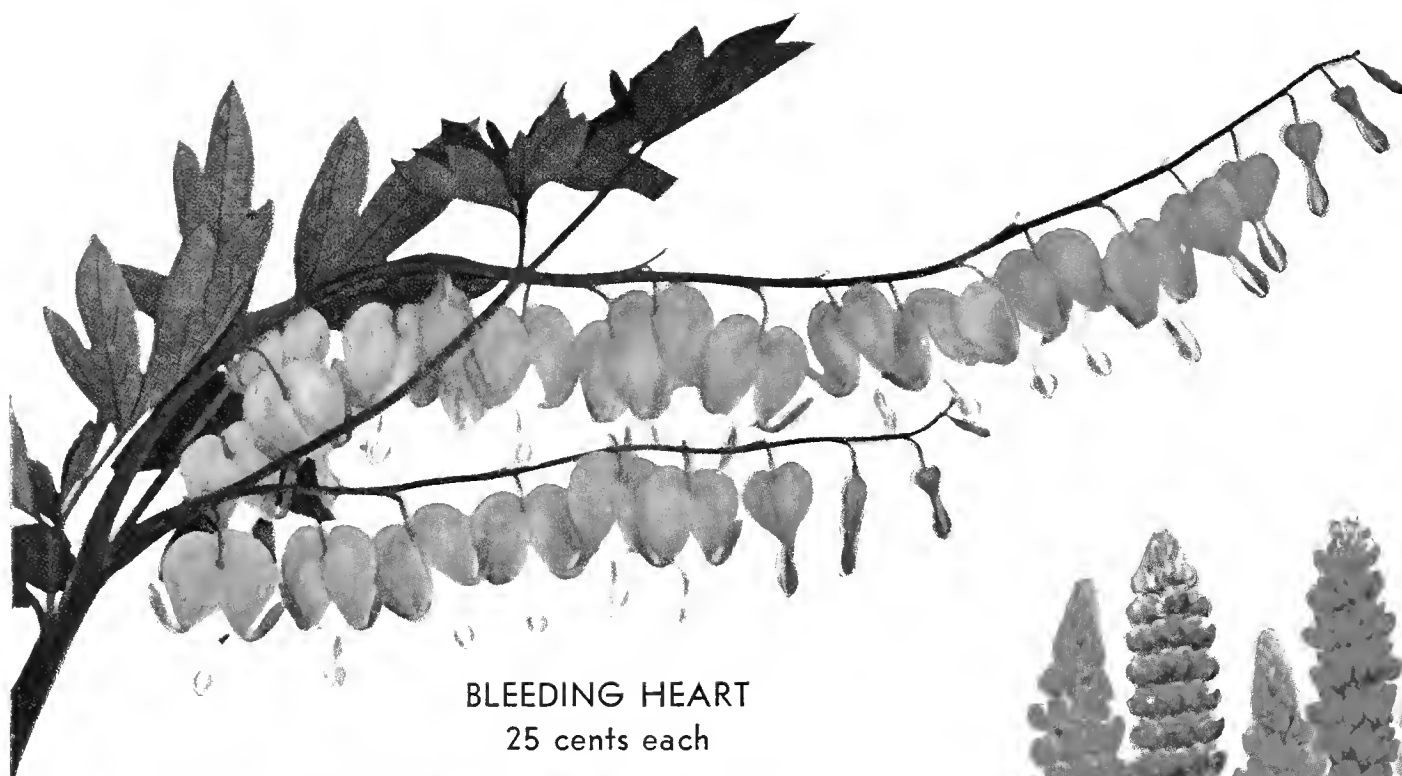


LILIUM TENUIFOLIUM
(Siberian Flame Lily)
5 cents each



TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM (Wood Lily)
10 cents each

FIVE FAVORITES AT TRIANGLE GARDENS



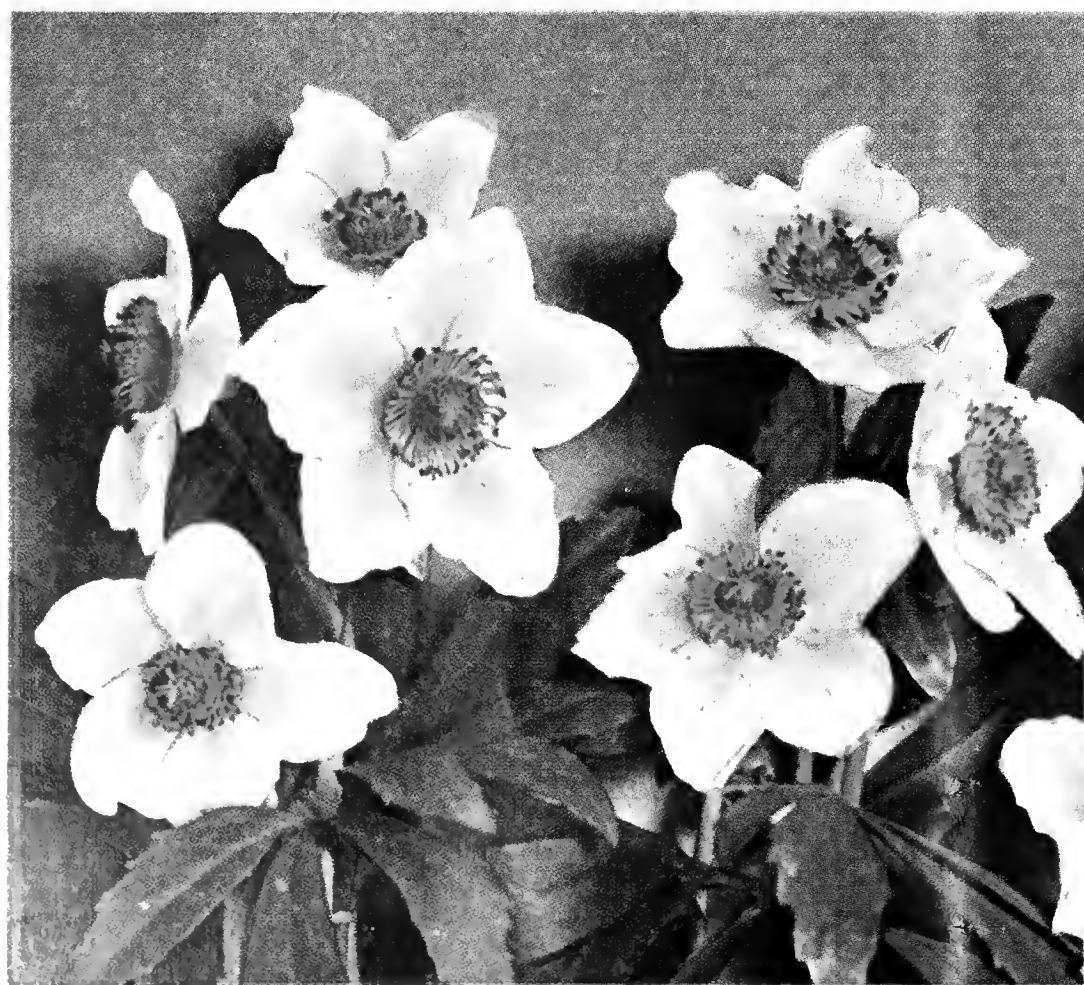
BLEEDING HEART
25 cents each



PYRACANTHA (See page 25)



RUSSELL LUPINS
(See page 25)



CHRISTMAS ROSE (See page 25)



RHODODENDRONS
(See page 25)

Lilies and Other Bulbs:

PLANT LILIES for SUMMER SPLENDOR

Lilies, long known as "Garden Aristocrats," delight all beholders with their stately beauty. They are indispensable for summer bloom. Fortunately, for the garden owner, different species flower at different times, so that it is possible to have blooms from June until September from bulbs all planted at the same time. We recommend generous plantings so that you will have flowers for cutting as well as for display. Most lilies should be planted about 8 inches deep. When freezing weather sets in, cover the planted soil with leaves or other light litter to a depth of 3 to 4 inches.

All the varieties listed below are perfectly hardy and most of them are of the easiest culture. (See lily-planting chart, page 29)

- 185 Lilium Auratum (Goldband Lily of Japan):** Very striking, and greatly admired for the huge ivory white petals, each with a broad gold band down the center. Huge trumpet-like, fragrant flowers. 5 to 6 feet. Stem-rooting.

Illustration, Page 22

Each, 30 cts.; Dozen, \$3.60

- 186 L. Candidum (Madonna Lily):** Associated with Easter but will bloom in your garden in late June. Pure white flowers with bright yellow anthers. Fragrant. 3 to 4 feet.

Illustration, Page 23

Each, 20 cts.; Dozen, \$2.40

- 187 L. Henryi:** A magnificent lily from Central China. Does well in partial shade. Bright orange yellow, faintly spotted with reddish brown, with a green band at the base of each petal. Flowers borne in large cluster, as many as 20 on a stem. 4 to 8 feet. Blooms in July and August. Stem-rooting.

Illustration, Page 22

Each, 20 cts.; Dozen, \$2.40

- 188 L. Regale (Royal Lily):** A magnificent, fragrant lily from Western China that is becoming a great favorite. Bears large clusters of trumpet-shaped flowers, pure white inside with dull brick-red shading outside. Blooms in July and early August. 4 feet.

Illustration, Page 23

Each, 15 cts.; Dozen, \$1.80; 100, \$15.00

- 189 L. Speciosum Album (White Showy Lily):** White, trumpet-shaped flowers. Flowers in late August and early September. 4 feet.

Illustration, Page 23

Each, 25 cts.; Dozen, \$3.00

- 190 L. Speciosum Rubrum (Red Showy Lily):** Rosy petals, heavily spotted crimson. Flowers along with Speciosum Album. 4 feet.

Illustration, Page 22

Each, 15 cts.; Dozen, \$1.80

- 191 L. Superbum (American Turk's Cap Lily):** Wide-flaring flowers of brilliant orange-scarlet, spotted purplish brown at base. Blooms from late July to early September, bearing 20 to 30 flowers on a stem. 3 to 4 feet. Semi-stem-rooting; plant 8 to 9 inches deep.

Illustration, Page 22

Each, 25 cts.; Dozen, \$3.00

- 192 Lilium Tigrinum: Old-Fashioned Tiger Lily.** Very common around old houses and deserted cellar holes. Very hardy. Blooms in June and July.

Illustration, Page 23

Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00

- 193 L. Tigrinum Splendens (Splendid Tiger Lily):** Flaring petals of bright salmon-red, spotted with purplish black. Very prolific, producing clusters of 15 to 25 flowers in late August and early September. 4 to 6 feet. Stem-rooting.

Illustration, Page 22

Each, 8 cts.; Dozen, 96 cts.

- 194 L. Tenuifolium (Coral or Tom Thumb Lily):** A small but lovely lily, bearing 5 to 12 nodding brilliant scarlet flowers in June or early July. Stem-rooting.

Illustration, Page 23

Each, 5 cts.; Dozen, 60 cts.; 100, \$5.00

- 195 L. Umbellatum (Candlestick Lily):** Eight orange-red flowers, borne upright in a candelabra-like group. June Stem-rooting.

Illustration, Page 22

Each, 10 cts.; Dozen, \$1.20; 100, \$10.00

OTHER LILY-LIKE FLOWERS

- 196 Lily-of-the-Valley:** Dainty racemes of waxy-white flowers borne in early spring. Does well on north side of house or under partial shade. Height, 8 to 12 inches.

Illustration, Page 22

Dozen, 72 cts.

- 197 Trillium Grandiflorum:** The Wood Lily of our childhood days. Now available for the border and rockery. Waxy-white, out-turned petals, as shown on page 23. Prefers shade. Early May. 10 to 12 inches.

Illustration, Page 23

Each, 10 cts.; Dozen, \$1.20; 100, \$10.00

CAMASSIAS

- 198 Camassia Leichtlini:** This variety has the same hardiness as number 122, but the flowers are larger and more striking.

Each, 7 cts.; Dozen, 84 cts.; 100, \$7.00

CROWN IMPERIAL

- 199 Fritillaria Imperialis:** Clusters of immense bell-shaped flowers, surmounted with tufts of green foliage.

Illustration, Page 22

Each, 35 cts.; Dozen, \$4.20; 100, \$35.00

FOX-TAIL LILY

- 200 Eremurus Robustus:** Rosy-pink flowers on a stalk, 8 to 10 feet high. A very striking, stately variety.

Illustration, Page 23

Each, \$4.00

Wild Tulips Making A Great Hit.

Our mail order sales to date from our newspaper advertising and from our price list without any illustrations colored or otherwise, are a most interesting revelation as to the selections people make without pressure. While it would be revealing a trade secret here to give a detailed analysis of our sales to date, there is this startling fact: the sales of three of the wild or species tulips are more than one-third those of the three leaders among the Darwins, Breeders and Cottage, and considerably ahead of many varieties of these cultivated or improved types. Very striking too have been the sales of camassias and ixias, two of the most popular of the smaller bulbs and especially prized for cut flowers. From the very start Cheerfulness took the lead among the daffodils and is still many jumps ahead of any other variety.

Christmas Rose

Lupins

Pyracantha

Rhododendrons

Under the illustrations for the above items on page 24 there is a reference to this page. Since we are not handling any mail orders for perennials and shrubs, as explained on page 8, descriptions and prices for these are being omitted.

The Uses of Bulbs for the Home Garden

The use of bulbs in gardens is as old as the history of gardens themselves. Even the origin of cultivated or horticultural types—developed by the improvement and the crossing or hybridizing of wild species—is so ancient that, in the case of many of them, it is lost in the dim past. Many bulbs, nevertheless, differ from most garden flowers in that the original forms or species are so desirable that they are still widely used.

The growing popularity of the wild or species tulips is an interesting illustration of this fact. During the time of the "tulip mania" in Holland, in the 17th Century (when new horticultural varieties of tulips were literally worth more than their weight in gold or gems, and "shares" in a single bulb were traded in) and for generations later, the species were almost unknown in gardens. For the past decade or two the demand for them has been so great that until quite recently stocks were unavailable even at very high prices. Now, fortunately, most of them can be obtained at moderate cost.

Consider the Lilies

The hardy lilies are outstanding among all garden flowers as having been so perfect in their original forms that until quite recently little or no attempt to improve them was made. The hybridizers apparently thought that figuratively, as well as literally, there was little to be gained by "gilding the lily".

Now improvements and hybrid varieties are being introduced. Fortunately, too, the commercial culture of lily bulbs in this country is making great headway. This has two advantages for American gardeners: less delay in getting the bulbs, so they can be planted earlier than when we had to await their arrival from Japan or Europe; and less likelihood of drying out or of mechanical injury, resulting later on in disease or decay.

Advantages of Gardening with Bulbs

It is little wonder that the bulbous flowers have been popular since the very beginning of gardening. No other type of plant offers the planter quite so many advantages in combination.

First of all there is the assurance that every bulb will give a flower. The commercial grower who produced the bulb has nursed it through all its early stages, and it comes to the gardener almost a finished product, about as nearly fool-proof as any living thing can be.

So completely has the bulb grower done his job that in the case of most spring flowering species **the complete flower—petals, stamens and pistils, and stem—has already developed at the heart of the bulb before the gardener puts it into the ground!** If a tulip, daffodil or hyacinth is cut in two vertically, this tiny flower can readily be seen, or, in fact, picked out of the bulb.

That is why the planting of bulbs is about the surest of all garden bets. It is why even a child can grow bulbs indoors and achieve success!

Bulbs Give Quick Results

And in bulb gardening there is no long delay before you begin to get results. Their culture is free from the bane of the gardener's existence, the "three W's"—waiting, watching and weeding—before you receive the first dividends from your investment.

Some of the fall-flowering bulbs, in fact, flower almost before you can say "Jack Robinson." So impatient are they to achieve their aim in life that they will produce flowers if laid away on a shelf and forgotten!

If you have never tried any of the Autumn flowering crocuses, or the still more precocious and impatient colchicums, be sure to order a few so that you may become acquainted with these charming little beauties that give such a "lift" to the late summer garden. But if you want them, **order early.** (Bulbs of either Autumn crocus or colchicum that have bloomed indoors, however, can

later be planted out, as they do not produce their foliage until spring, and so will be ready to give another crop of bloom next autumn.)

Beauty from Bulbs the Year 'Round

Still another great advantage of gardening with bulbs and bulbous or tuberous-rooted plants is that you can enjoy their beauty around the circle of the year. Even with the **hardy** bulbs alone—the only type we are discussing here—you can enjoy in your winter windows or enclosed porch or sunroom, a constant succession of many of the same beauties that will bring a rush of joyous color back to the outdoor garden,

"When the hounds of Spring are on Winter's traces,
And the Mother of months, o'er hill and plain,
Fills all the hollows and windy places
With lisp of leaves and ripple of rain."

From the Christmas holidays on, pots of daffodils, hyacinths, tulips, crocuses, and a dozen more of the smaller, but no less lovely "minor" bulbs—grape hyacinths, snowdrops, lily-of-the-valley, and above all the dainty, graceful and altogether charming chionodoxa or glory-of-the-snow. Many of these little fellows are more or less lost when planted in open borders. Not until you get an "eye-level," close-up acquaintance with them, on window-sill or table, will you fully appreciate their full beauty.

A constant succession of these "forced" bulbs can be enjoyed from mid-winter until the spring blooms begin in the open. Then the grand parade of "minor" bulbs, species tulips and daffodils (most of which flower earlier than the garden sorts), "daffies," tulips, bleeding-heart, mertensia and others carries on until the earliest hardy lilies catch up the banner of bulb beauty and hold it aloft through mid-summer and into autumn. Then come the Autumn crocuses and colchicums.

Types of Bulbs and Their Uses

Getting the fullest enjoyment from one's planting of bulbs is dependent to a great degree on selecting "the right thing for the right place." This is especially true if the bulbs are to be really fitted into the garden picture, to become a part of it, and not merely grown for their own individual beauty.

And what a varied palette of gay and glowing colors the family of bulbs offers to the home gardener who would develop to their maximum beauty his beds and borders! Dreary indeed would be the early spring garden that wholly lacked the cheerful note of flowers from bulbs.

Bluebirds of the Floral World

First of all, in our discussion of the spring bulbs, let's talk about the little fellows. First, because in the catalogues, they usually come last, being tucked away after pages and pages of tulips and daffodils with colored illustrations.

These "**little bulbs**" belong in every garden, no matter how large or how small. The fact that they are comparatively neglected in the catalogues does not lessen their value to the gardener, as is proved by their rapidly increasing popularity in spite of, rather than because of, the mention they get in most bulb lists.

Then, too, there are to be found among the little bulbs many of the very earliest flowering. Scilla siberica, and chionodoxa, the glory-of-the-snow, for instance woo the nipping air of March (or sometimes February!) with their blooms of blue as vivid as any that the summer garden can boast. And the Winter Aconite (Eranthis hyemalis) matches this with its flowers of clear yellow. These, with the snowdrops and others, are earlier than the crocuses, which so many folks think of as the first harbingers of spring.

Many of these little bulbs, when once established, not only last indefinitely but proceed to propagate themselves, forming spreading "colonies" in a happy way. Some, like the grape hyacinth, even seed themselves.

The Uses of Bulbs for the Home Garden

For Rock Gardens, Rock Walls and Naturalizing

It is not only in the flower border and beds—where they make attractive edging, either in continuous bands, or in numerous small groups—that the little bulbs are useful. Most of these are quite ideal for planting in the rock garden or the wall garden, in small groups of half a dozen to a couple of dozen bulbs. Along the edge of a stone walk, or in the chinks of "crazy" paving, near the edges where they won't be stepped on, they are especially attractive.

Then, too, they lend themselves to naturalizing. Crocuses are favorites for planting in the lawn, but if so used they are best placed around trees, or along the boundaries near shrubs, where the grass can remain uncut until after the foliage matures. If it is cut too soon the bulbs will be severely injured, or even killed outright.

Tulips

The most effective way of using tulips in the garden—unless one can afford to buy them by the hundred or more for large "mass" plantings—is to place them in long beds or borders in groups of 6 to 25 (10 or 12 of a sort make a very good showing) separated by daffodils or other bulbs so the different colors will stand out by themselves.

A method that is more and more gaining favor is to place such groups in a mixed border of hardy perennials, placing the taller growing sorts (you will find the height mentioned in the descriptions of varieties toward the back of the border and the lower ones (especially the Early Singles and Doubles, and the Species or Botanicals) toward the front.

While the practice of planting solid or "design" beds of tulips, in one variety or two or more contrasting colors, has largely gone out of practice it is still sometimes employed. For this use, the Early Flowering Singles and Doubles are most suited, although the taller sorts can be employed. In this type of planting it is essential that all the plants should flower at one time and evenly. To secure this result, the entire bed is usually dug out to the desired depth, the bottom well prepared and fertilized, and the tulips laid out in the desired design, being evenly spaced, in squares or circles. Then sifted, rich soil is placed over them. For such bedding, the bulbs are spaced quite close—4 to 5 inches apart each way. A bed three feet in diameter, with the bulbs spaced four inches apart, will require about five dozen bulbs, but one six feet in diameter will require two hundred and fifty.

Why So Many Types?

In using tulips in the garden, even on a small place, it is highly desirable to include varieties selected from several of the different types or classes. This assures not only a more pleasing variation in form and color, but a much longer season of tulip bloom.

The Single Earlies give the first showing (with the exception of some of the species, such as Kaufmanniana). These are followed closely by the Double Earlies and the Triumphs, a new type obtained by crossing Single Earlies and Darwins. Then come the Cottage or May-flowering, with gay, brilliant colors; and close upon their heels the Darwins and the Breeders, the former in a wide range of clear bright colors and the latter in duller, richer tones including bronzes, buffs, wine reds and grape purples.

Tulips for Cutting

Almost all tulips are excellent for cutting, but some are better than others. Of late years the newer Parrot types, such as Fantasy and Sundew, with their deeply lacinated petals, have become extremely popular for cutting. So also have the Lily-flowered varieties—such as Sirene, Mrs. Moon and Red Rocket. (The Lily-flowered varieties are often listed in the Cottage class).

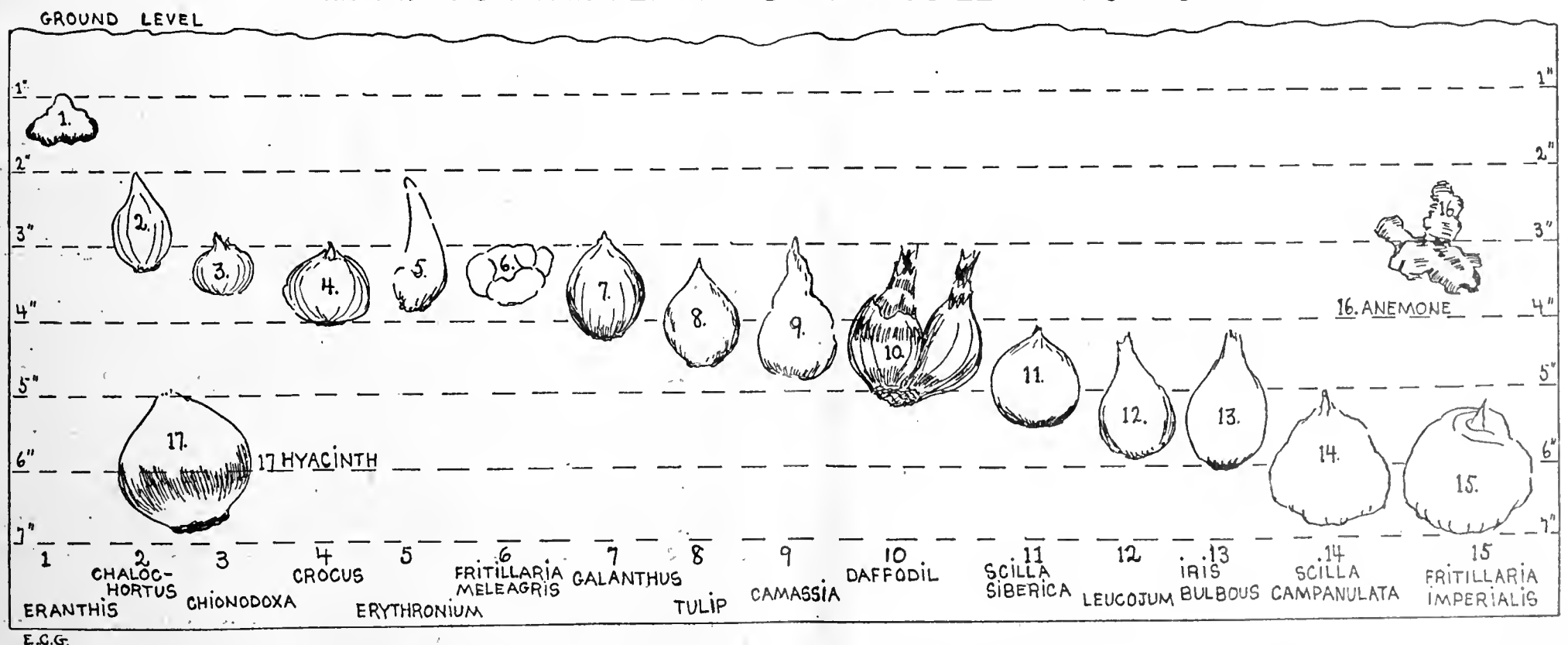
Among other tulips which we have found especially good for cutting at Triangle Gardens are Venus and Zwanenburg, in combination; Clara Butt, Dresden China, Don Pedro, Inglescombe Yellow, Inglescombe Pink, Lemon Queen, Farncombe Sanders, William Pitt, White Giant and Yellow Giant and Louis XIV, one of the most beautiful of all tulips. The little bunch flowered Monsieur Mottet always makes a great hit with our visitors, and is as lovely as it is unusual as a cut flower.

Fragrant Tulips

Few people, even experienced gardeners, seem to realize that many tulips are delightfully fragrant. Some of them are not exceeded in this respect even by the choicest roses. Some of these fragrant sorts may well be added to the list for cutting; and they are particularly desirable for growing indoors for winter.

Here are some of the fragrant ones: Prince of Austria, Rising Sun, Mrs. Moon, Dido and Don Pedro.

Chart I. FOR THE PLANTING OF MISCELLANEOUS BULBS.



Culture of Bulbs for the Home Garden

Preparation of the Beds

Most bulbs thrive in any good garden loam which is well drained and not too acid. Beds are prepared to a depth of 12 inches at least, and preferably more, before the bulbs go in. Heavy soils may be lightened with sand and sandy soils are improved by the addition of commercial humus or peat moss.

Fertilizers:

Well-rotted manure, commercial cow manure or bonemeal is well mixed with the soil before the bulbs are planted. If manure is used great care must be taken that it does not come in contact with the bulbs. In using bonemeal, the raw ground bone, not "acidulated" is preferable.

Planting

When the bulb order is delivered, the box should be unpacked at once and the bulbs placed in a cool, well ventilated spot until they can be planted.

In making the holes for the bulbs in the prepared beds, use a narrow trowel or a special hollow bulb dibble designed to make a hole of the right size so that the bulb placed in it is not "hung" (placed part way down with an air space beneath). It is essential that the bulb sets on the very bottom of the hole. In very heavy soil, a handful of sand dropped into each hole before planting the bulb may help, but bulbs should never be planted in a soil that stays wet in winter and spring.

To avoid mathematical designs in planting tulips, daffodils or other spring-flowering bulbs, keep each variety separate but drop them by handfuls on the prepared ground and plant where they fall. This method of planting is suitable for naturalizing or for informal borders of bulbs or bulbs and perennials.

When planting in sod, either a cross-cut may be made with a sharp spade, or with an edger, so that the edge of the sods may be turned back; or a small piece of sod may be removed and then replaced after the bulb is planted.

A safe general rule as to the time to plant is "the earlier the better." Most of the daffodils go in early in September or at least by October 15th so that they may make a good root growth before freezing weather. The minor bulbs and bleeding hearts follow in late September. In October, tulips, hyacinths, the lilies as they are available, and lily-of-the-valley.

Bulbs are usually covered two and one half to three times their greatest diameter. Tulips go four to six inches apart; daffodils a bit more and the larger lilies twelve inches.

Care After Planting

After the bulbs are planted give the beds a thorough soaking at once. This settles the soil firmly about them and starts root growth promptly.

No winter mulching is necessary unless bulbs have been planted so late that they have not made root growth, except in the case of lilies.

In spring, cultivate with a small pronged hoe, being careful not to injure the young foliage or the roots.

A top dressing of fertilizer just as spring growth starts is beneficial, resulting in better and stronger flowers. A formula of one half bone flour or very fine ground bone and one half tankage or dried blood is satisfactory for the spring dressing. A handful of this mixture is sufficient for six to a dozen plants. Work it thoroughly into the soil. One or two light applications of liquid manure may be substituted for the above.

After the blooming period is over, it is most important to **keep the foliage growing on as long as possible.** Next year's blossoms depend on the health and vigor of this year's maturing foliage. So to cut off the tulip or daffodil leaves and stems before they have "ripened" is to deliberately starve the embryo blooms. People often complain that crocuses planted in lawns die out after the first year. This is usually due to the fact that the grass is cut before the crocus foliage matures and the cheery little bulbs, shorn of their strength, are unable to produce a second season's bloom.

If a spell of dry weather is encountered during the time the bulb foliage is approaching maturity in late spring and early summer, it is well worth while to water the bulb beds thoroughly, thus prolonging the life of the foliage.

Of course, the maturing bulb foliage is unsightly but in mixed borders especially it is easy to plant so that this will be hidden from view. Perennials coming on in late spring and through June will cloak the daffodil leaves and tulip stems.

Lifting

When bulbs must be "lifted," due to overcrowding or cessation in bloom, the job is best done just as the foliage ripens. Each variety can be placed in a "flat" (shallow wooden box) together with a label. Store or cure the bulbs in a well ventilated shed or attic or in a perfectly dry cellar which is airy and not too hot. As soon as they are thoroughly dry, pull off the dead foliage and carefully separate the bulbs which have increased. Small bulblets may be grown on for a year or two in rows in the vegetable or cutting garden.

Replanting

Replanting is done in the same way as is recommended for the planting of newly purchased bulbs, but as the home-grown bulbs are on hand they can be put in earlier. This is especially desirable with daffodils.

Daffodils are planted in September or early October, four to six inches deep and four to eight inches apart depending on the size of the bulbs.

For naturalizing under trees or on lawns or banks, plant in long drifts.

Divide only when clumps become overcrowded.

For details of planting and cultural care see general cultural notes.

Tulips are planted in the month of September, through October and may even slip in "under the wire" the first week in November though this is not advised as good practice. Below the Mason-Dixon line November is the best time for planting tulips. They are placed four to five inches deep and four to eight inches apart, depending on the types and uses. Darwins and Breeders, for informal plantings in the mixed border can go as much as eight inches apart.

Though annual lifting of tulip bulbs is usually advised, here at Triangle Gardens we do not disturb the bulbs while they continue to bloom satisfactorily. A cessation of bloom indicates crowding or lack of nourishment and is the signal for lifting.

Hyacinths are planted in October, five inches deep and five to six inches apart.

This rather stiff and formal flower, in outdoor plantings lends itself to displays in window boxes or beds where masses of solid color are desired and therefore are planted quite close together as a rule.

As with the tulips, hyacinths may be left in the ground until they show signs of failure to bloom.

Culture of Bulbs for the Home Garden

Minor Spring-flowering Bulbs are planted in mid-September or early October, as soon as obtainable. For planting depths see chart on page 27.

Iris, Bulbous (Dutch and Spanish). Plant as early as possible, during September if obtainable, four inches deep and five to six inches apart.

After the first hard freeze, mulch with evergreen boughs or salt hay.

Lilies. Most lilies prefer an acid soil. Peat moss well mixed with the earth will help to produce an acid condition but should not come in contact with the bulbs as it holds moisture and might cause rot. A good mixture for lily planting is made up of one part garden loam, one part peat moss, one part sand and commercial cow manure mixed, and a sprinkle of coarse bone. Dig out the garden loam to a depth of one to two feet, fork coal ashes into the subsoil, mix the soil as above, and replace. You thus insure perfect drainage, a good soil mixture and correct fertilizer.

In planting the bulb, lay on a bed of sand on its side or at a sharp angle to prevent moisture from collecting in the scales. Surround the set bulb with sand also to further guard against rotting.

Most lilies should be planted before October 15th or as soon as available from the dealer. Leave in the ground as long as they do well.

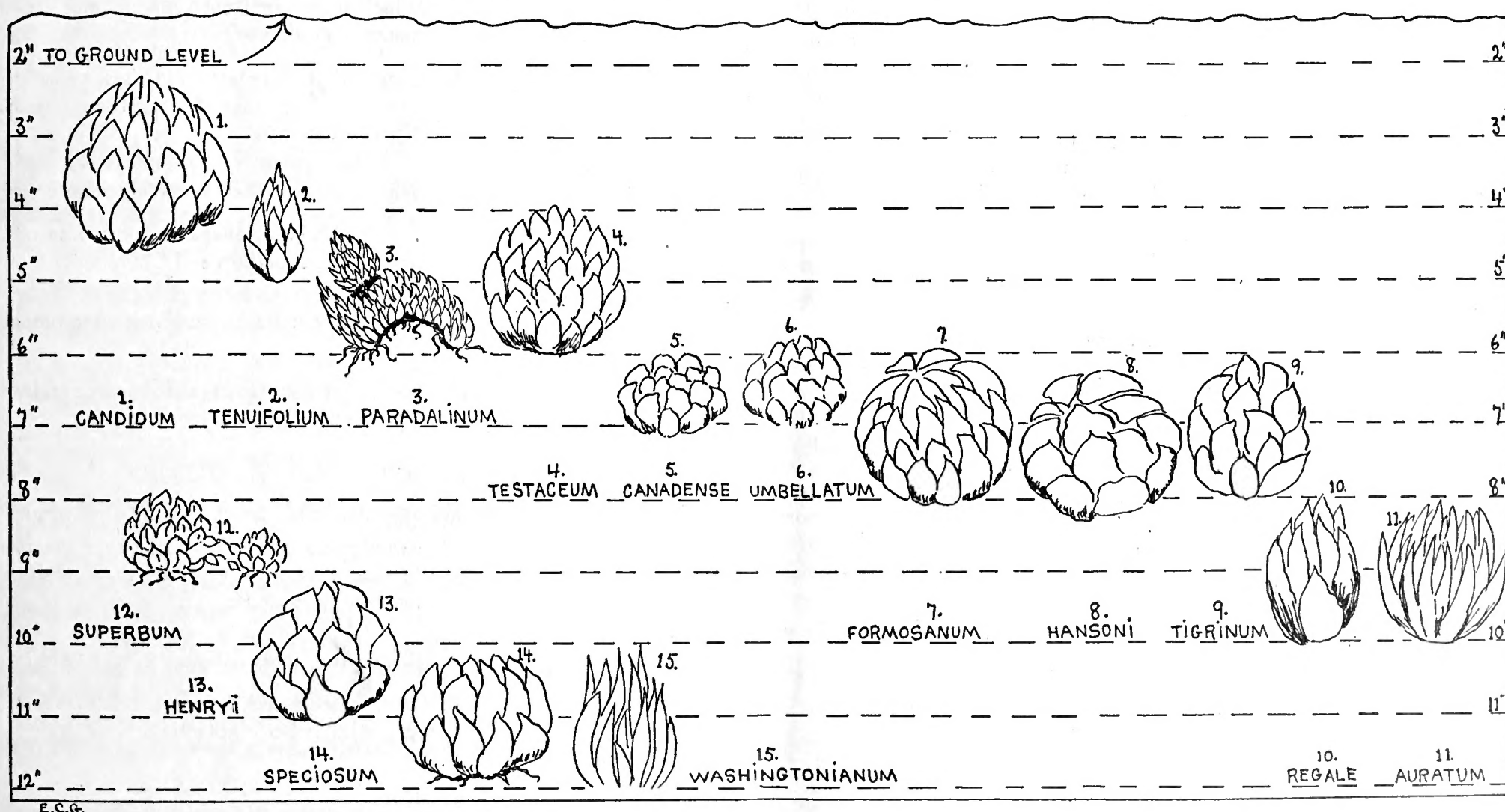
Both winter and summer mulching of lilies is recommended by the best authorities.

In summer a two-inch mulch of peat moss, coarse leaves or chopped straw will keep the burning rays of the hot sun from the ground about the lily roots and will also conserve moisture. In border plantings where a mulch is not practicable, shallow-rooted ground covers may be planted near the lilies to protect the ground about their roots from the direct rays of the mid-summer sun.

Just before or just after the first hard freeze, it is well to place a winter mulch over the lilies. This is especially needful in climates where there is alternate freezing and thawing of the ground. In northern localities where snow blankets the earth all winter, the bulbs are less subject to frost injury. For winter mulching use corn stalks, evergreen boughs, strawy manure or six inches of salt hay. Remove the winter mulch at the time the first lily shoots appear.

During the growing season water should be given during dry spells, watering to a depth of at least six inches once a week.

Chart II. FOR THE PLANTING OF LILIES.



PLANTING DATA GREATLY SIMPLIFIED

The above chart on the planting of lilies and the one on page 27 on the planting of miscellaneous bulbs were especially prepared for this catalog. This use of two charts for showing the depths of planting for lilies and other bulbs separately is certainly a big improvement over the usual form of crowding this planting data into one small cut. These charts are well worth careful study.

Questions and Answers About Bulbs

Tulips

- Q. How long can tulips be expected to last?
- A. Two or three years from the original bulbs. Leave them in the ground as long as they bloom satisfactorily. When they must be dug, young bulblets may be replanted in rows in the vegetable or cutting garden and grown on for a year or two until ready for the border. Though the original tulip bulbs do not last for years like daffodils, they are so gloriously beautiful through their two or three years of perfect bloom, that most gardeners consider them an excellent investment.
- Q. When should the flowers be cut?
- A. Early in the morning while the dew is on them and before the heat of the sun has struck the petals. Harden for several hours in a cool dark place with the stems deep in water.
- Q. Should tulip beds be mulched?
- A. No, unless planted very late or planted among other flowers which need winter protection. Covering invites injury by field mice and induces premature growth in fall and spring which may result in frost injury.
- Q. When should they be taken up?
- A. If necessary to lift because of failure to bloom or for other reasons, dig the bulbs after the foliage has fully ripened but while the stem still adheres firmly to the bulb. If you wait until the matured foliage sloughs off, you may find it difficult to locate all the bulbs.
- Q. What sorts are best for growing indoors?
- A. Single and Double Earlies; also botanicals.
- Q. Why does foliage spot and die?
- A. "Fire" disease. Destroy infected plants! Plant in new ground, avoiding manure and keeping water from foliage.

Daffodils

- Q. How often should they be taken up and replanted?
- A. Only when the bulbs become so crowded that plants fail to bloom.
- Q. What types are best for naturalizing?
- A. Triandrus and Cyclamineus hybrids, Species and Jonquils, Poetaz and Poeticus; also Queen of the North and many Trumpets and Short Cups.
- Q. Why do white varieties "burn"?
- A. Because they are subjected to too much sunlight. Plant these in semi-shade.
- Q. How soon can foliage be cut?—
- A. Not until it has completely ripened. Water plants if necessary after bloom to keep foliage green as long as possible. This year's healthy foliage means next year's bloom.

- Q. What can I do to avoid the ugly appearance of the dying foliage in beds and borders?—
- A. Set in well-grown annuals between bulb plantings or plant perennials nearby to come on and hide the daffodil foliage.
- Q. Should faded flowers be removed?
- A. Forming seeds undoubtedly takes some strength from the bulb. In large plantings however it is often impossible to remove all faded blossoms. If ground is kept well fertilized, cultivated and watered, plants will sustain no real injury from forming seeds.
- Q. Why is foliage sometimes twisted and abnormal?
- A. Nematode disease. Dig up the affected bulbs and burn at once, together with foliage.
- Q. How long a blooming period can be had from daffodils?
- A. At least six weeks, if early, medium and late varieties are selected.
- Q. How long will a single variety continue in good condition?
- A. Very early varieties sometimes remain in perfect blooming condition for three weeks or more. Croesus and Helios are especially long lasting, in the early spring garden.
- Q. What colors beside yellow are available in daffodils?
- A. White, cream, primrose, deep yellow, gold, orange, white and cream, white and yellow, white and orange, orange and yellow, white and pink.

Hyacinths

- Q. Do biggest bulbs give best results?
- A. Not necessarily. Weight of the bulbs and solidity are more important. Double nose bulbs give two flowers the first season, but otherwise are not superior.
- Q. Can they be grown without soil?
- A. Yes, many varieties can be grown indoors, in water, pebbles or bulb fibre.
- Q. What is the difference between French Roman and Dutch Roman hyacinths?
- A. French Roman hyacinths are more delicate with graceful stems and blooms more loosely placed. They are for indoor forcing. The Dutch Romans are really only smaller bulbs of the standard Dutch varieties.
- Q. What are "prepared" hyacinths?
- A. Bulbs that have been so treated in curing that the development of the flower buds is hastened. Therefore, they bloom sooner when forced.

Lilies

- Q. When should they be planted?
- A. As soon as available from the grower—before October 15th in the Northeastern United States. *L. candidum* must be planted in August or early September to permit the necessary autumn growth to develop.
- Q. When and how should they be divided?
- A. As soon as the top dies down or in September. Only those parts of the bulbs which divide easily should be removed. Do not tear the portions apart.
- Q. What shall I do with the bulblets, which form on the base of the stem in some varieties?
- A. Remove each fall and use to increase stock if desired. If left on the stem, these will sap the strength of the parent bulb.
- Q. Should faded blossoms be removed?
- A. Yes, at once, to keep the plants from exhausting their strength in forming seeds.
- Q. Which lilies can I cut without injury to the plants? And how?
- A. *L. candidum*, *L. regale* and *L. Testaceum*. Cut only every other year and leave one-third of each stem intact.
- Q. What types of lilies are injured by cutting?
- A. Those with little foliage near the base of the stem like *L. superbum* and *L. auratum*.
- Q. Should lily stems be cut back after bloom is over?
- A. Never. Permit foliage to mature fully to give strength for next year's bloom.
- Q. Do lilies prefer sun or shade?
- A. This depends on the variety. Practically all varieties do best with shade over the roots. Hence it is well to plant them with low flowers or ground covers.
- Q. Why do my lilies fail after 2 or 3 years?
- A. Virus disease and decay, resulting from injury to the bulbs before planting.

Crocus

- Q. Can they be planted in lawns?
- A. Yes, if properly treated. If the grass is cut before the crocus foliage matures, injury results. By planting in colonies under trees or near borders, the foliage may be permitted to mature.
- Q. Why do they run out?
- A. Because the foliage is cut down before maturing, or due to mole injury or mice.

Questions and Answers About Bulbs

Crocus

- Q. How can crocuses be forced?
- A. The bulbs are planted in bulb pans in prepared soil and permitted to freeze hard in a covered cold frame or trench packed with peat moss or in a cold cellar. The pans are then brought in, permitted to thaw and brought gradually to the light and sun.

Grape Hyacinths

- Q. Are there other colors beside the usual blue?
- A. Yes. Pure white.
- Q. How often are they taken up?
- A. Only when the bulbs become crowded, and bloom ceases.

Miscellaneous

- Q. What bulbs are best for naturalizing?
- A. Our native wild bulbs and bulbous plants such as trillium, wood hyacinths, native lilies, mertensia, Minor bulbs and Daffodils.

- Q. Can "forced" bulbs be saved?
- A. Yes, by planting the bulbs in the garden after blooming and permitting the foliage to mature.
- Q. What bulbs are satisfactory for forcing indoors?
- A. Crocus, grape hyacinth and other minor bulbs.
Lily-of-the-valley Hyacinths
Colchicums Daffodils
Early tulips
- Q. What bulbs will grow in shade?
- A. Lilies Daffodils
Lily-of-the-valley Anemones
Wood hyacinths Mertensias
Grape hyacinths Bleeding Hearts
Trillium
- Q. What bulbs are best for a very small garden?
- A. The minor bulbs, Species tulips, Species daffodils and triandrus and cyclamineus hybrids. Native woodland bulbous plants such as lily-of-the-valley, trillium, etc.

- Q. What are the best tools for planting?
- A. A hollow bulb planting dibble and a bulb trowel.
- Q. How can the life of cut flowers be prolonged?
- A. By cutting stems every day and changing water daily. Keep cool at night.
- Q. What bulbs are good for arrangements indoors?
- A. Daffodils, tulips, bleeding hearts (especially foliage and blooms combined), bulbous iris, French Roman hyacinths.
- Q. What is "bulb fibre"?
- A. A commercial product composed of peat moss, charcoal and plant food in which bulbs can be grown indoors without soil.
- Q. What are the earliest blue flowers?
- A. Scilla Siberica, Chionodoxa.

For Indoor Culture FRENCH ROMAN HYACINTHS

- 202 These lovely white flowers are suited for growing in pebbles or bulb fibre in the living room. Their fragrant blooms can be had over a long period, if they are kept in the cool and brought out to a warm temperature as needed.
Illustration, Page 17
Each, 10 cts.; Dozen, \$1.20; 100, \$10.00

PAPER-WHITE NARCISSUS

- 203 *Narcissus polyanthus*: These are for indoor culture. Fill the bottom of a bowl with small pebbles then set the bulbs on top of these and hold them in position by placing other pebbles between them. Water must be kept to the level of the bottom of the bulbs. Keep the bowl in the dark until the roots have started and then after the center stalk is at least six inches bring the plant into the light.
Illustration, Page 19
Each, 3 cts.; Dozen, 36 cts.; 100, \$3.00

THE YELLOW PAPER-WHITE

- 204 *Grand Soleil D'Or*: To be treated in the same manner as the regular paper-whites. The flowers are golden yellow with orange cup in center. Less fragrant than the white variety.
Illustration, Page 19
Each, 8 cts.; Dozen, 96 cts.; 100, \$8.00

STAR OF BETHLEHEM

- 205 *Ornithogalum Arabicum*: Principally for indoor culture. Small white flowers form a large umbel atop a tall stem.
Illustration, Page 21
Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00

NATIVE BULBOUS PLANTS

A number of perennials are bulbous or tuberous-rooted. Some of these are dormant at this season and can be shipped along with bulbs. In addition to the Bleeding Hearts, Virginia Blue Bells, and Trilliums in our bulb listings, we offer the following:

AMERICAN COWSLIP

- 206 *Dodecatheon Meadia*: This is the popular shooting star with large lovely rose-colored star-like flowers atop a leafless stem and requires a "woody" condition of shade and acid soil.
Each, 15 cts.; Dozen, \$1.80; 100, \$15.00

BLOOD-ROOT

- 207 *Sanguinaria Canadensis*: Large pure white flowers very early in the spring, followed later by large leathery leaves. Shade. 6 in.
Each, 15 cts.; Dozen, \$1.80; 100, \$15.00

DUTCHMAN'S BREECHES

- 208 *Dicentra cucullaria*: Very similar to the Squirrel-Corn except the flowers remind one of a Dutchman's breeches, (if you know how they look).
Each, 15 cts.; Dozen, \$1.80; 100, \$15.00

SHOWY LADY'S SLIPPER

- 209 *Cypripedium Spectabile*: Large rose-purple flowers partly closed atop 12-inch leafless stems makes this the most popular of wild orchids, which must have shade, acid soil and good drainage. Size: 1 to 2 crowns.
Each, 15 cts.; Dozen, \$1.80; 100, \$15.00

SQUIRREL-CORN

- 210 *Dicentra Canadensis*: An excellent plant for the rock garden. White heart-shaped flowers. Graceful, deep-cut foliage. Very early. 6 to 12 inches.
Each, 15 cts.; Dozen, \$1.80; 100, \$15.00

DOG'S-TOOTH VIOLET

- 211 *Erythronium Americanum*: A charming native wood-plant, flowering very early. The small flowers are lily-like and come in various shades of cream, pink, rose and yellow. Suitable for a shaded corner or the rockery.
Illustration, Page 21
Each, 6 cts.; Dozen, 72 cts.; 100, \$6.00

Red Emperor at 20 Cents Is A Great Bargain.

The "Red Emperor" planting illustration on page 16 gives but a faint idea of what a marvelous number this wild tulip is. But to get a full appreciation of what a furor it creates, just plant a few in your own garden and then when they are in bloom go out with friends to view them. Place both hands over your ears, if you will, and still you will hear their expressions of admiration, which will be as pronounced as our price of only 20 cents is low in comparison with the usual price. Our price presents a real opportunity to you for giving this exceptional tulip a trial.

Lord Wellington A Superb Daffodil

All the colored illustrations, pages 9-24, are from the regular stock cuts of our printers. Much to our regret, they did not have a cut of the Mammoth trumpet daffodil, Lord Wellington, which has proved so popular with us. Even though there is no cut for it, a large measure of satisfaction will be experienced by all who try it. Lucky indeed are our customers in being able to get this daffodil, which only a few years ago was selling at \$2.00 or more, at the very low price of 18 cents each. This is considerably less than the usual price even now.

Our
NUMBERED ORDER BLANKS
ALLOW CREDITS ON MAIL
ORDERS WITHOUT ANY
PERSONAL SOLICITATION

We will greatly appreciate the cooperation of all who buy bulbs from us in getting our price list in the hands of their friends in other sections. In each catalog we send out, we will include an order blank, bearing the number of the person furnishing us the name. On any orders received on these numbered order blanks with remittance in full, we will allow a credit of 10% of the amount of said order to the person through whom the numbered order blank was secured, the said credit to be paid in bulbs.

At the end of each month each purchaser will be sent bulbs to the value of 10% of the amount of any orders so credited.

These numbered order blanks make it possible for those, who send us the names of their garden friends, to get credits on mail orders without any solicitation on their part and without the purchasers even knowing who sent us their names. For those persons, who wish it known that a price list is being sent at their request, we have a special card for this purpose. This card will either be mailed by us or sent to them for mailing. We have no agents and any payments to persons claiming to represent us are at the purchaser's risk.

Triangle Gardens,
Norfolk, Virginia

To
C. E. F. Gersdorff
1925 N. Capitol St.
Washington, D. C.

From
Triangle Gardens
HAMPTON, 21st and DINWIDDIE
NORFOLK, VA.

BULBS

... at ...

MONEY - SAVING PRICES

All Bulbs Same Price Each for 1 or 100. ★ Cost of 100 Bulbs, Same Variety, Here Much Less Than Average 100-Price Elsewhere ★ Each Collection Your Own Selection. ★ Our Bulbs Are All Best Quality With Sizes Clearly Indicated.

Our same price each for 1 or 100 bulbs makes it possible for you to get what you want the way you want it. With OUR EACH PRICE so low, the cost of small quantities is much less than the usual prices and in every instance the cost of 100 bulbs here of the same variety is much less than the average 100-price elsewhere. We invite comparison of our prices with those of other dealers, offering the same high quality bulbs. Whether you are buying only a few bulbs or a quantity you can save money by first submitting your requirements to us.

Carrying Charges: East of the Mississippi, pre-paid; West of the Mississippi, excess over 5th zone paid by purchaser.

Labeling: All named varieties separately wrapped and labeled.

Triangle Gardens
HAMPTON, 21st and DINWIDDIE
NORFOLK, VA.